

# ARLINGTON ENTERPRISE

J. Lee Robinson, Manager—PUBLISHED BY THE ENTERPRISE COMPANY—Wilson Palmer, Editor

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ARLINGTON, MASS., MAY 11, 1901.

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It is for every man to order his suit in time for the warm and balmy Spring days that are about due now. We are showing a superb line of domestic and imported Spring fabrics in chevots, clay serges, stripes and Oxfords, that when we put our style, cut, fit and finish on a suit for you it will make a combination of elegance that the most exquisite taste will revel in.

**JOHN D. ROSIE,**

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REPAIRING AND PRESSING  
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Painting is part of it—just as much as soaping and scrubbing. There are spots that water cannot remove, and discolorations that scouring will not take away. Use the paint brush in such cases.

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but are also

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to buy drugs, is the cheap way. If medicine is to cure the sick, it must be the best and purest, and skill and experience are also necessary in the art of compounding physicians' prescriptions. We are registered pharmacists and we employ registered clerks in our prescription department. There's a very pointed moral to this true tale. We simply give you our name and let you draw your own conclusions.

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## The Triumph of the Baker's Art

In bread making is achieved in the white, light and delicious loaves, baked here every day. We use nothing but the best flour, pure and high grade, and our bread is nourishing, wholesome and tempting to the most fastidious. All of our Bakedstuffs are unsurpassed for high-grade excellence. Our Ice Cream and Catering is the best.

**N. J. HARDY,**

657 1/2 Massachusetts Avenue,  
ARLINGTON.

## TAKES EXCEPTIONS.

Dr. W. O. Perkins Replies, in Part, to  
Some of the Utterances of Rev. Dr.  
W. H. Rider.

Editor Enterprise: I have read with much interest the address of Rev. Dr. W. H. Rider on Patriotism, delivered in the Enterprise. While I agree with its general purport and its patriotic spirit, I desire to take a few exceptions, not in a critical spirit, but to correct some mistakes. It is evident that the reverend gentleman has forgotten his history, or has not studied it carefully. He goes out of his way to criticize England's policy in the Transvaal, a subject entirely foreign to the occasion. He compares the "freedom-loving people," the Boers, to the American colonists, who, as they neither had, nor could have, any equitable representation in parliament, could not consent to have their property taken from them by representatives not chosen by themselves.

The comparison is accurate, but unfortunately for the orator's memory, the comparison applies not to the "freedom-loving" Boers, but to the Outlanders, the "strangers within their gates," who were a majority and paid the taxes. Their complaints against the Boers were almost identical with those of the colonists against England: Taxation without representation, deprivation of the franchise, the right to hold public meetings and to discuss their grievances in the public press, etc.

The reverend orator accuses England of wishing to "fill her coffers" in the Transvaal. He calls England a "robber nation," fighting for territory. England has no wish or expectation of receiving a single penny from the Transvaal. She has already spent more to secure such political rights to the Outlanders as all civilized people demand than the entire country is worth.

Nor did she want territory. September 22, 1899, the British government offered to guarantee the integrity of the Transvaal republic if that government would grant to the Outlanders such political rights as it had previously promised, but had refused to give. She was answered by sending an armed force into British territory and capturing Kimberley and Ladysmith when England was unprepared for war.

The Boers love liberty, but they want liberty to enslave others; they want freedom that they may deprive others of freedom. They enslaved blacks and tyrannized over the whites. When England had a right in the Transvaal, or whether the United States had a right in Cuba, I have no desire to discuss here. I only wish to state a few historical facts.

But the chief complaint that I have to make against the reverend gentleman is his attitude towards England. Within my memory it was one of the principal aims of a Fourth of July orator to glorify the American eagle by traducing the British lion, to denounce England and everything English, and to create as much ill-feeling, as much prejudice and hatred against England as possible.

But this style of oratory has seldom been heard in recent years. No reputable statesman would now resort to such low, and I regret exceedingly that one who claims to preach the "gospel of peace" and of "good will to men" should be guilty of such an indiscretion. It is to be regretted that when efforts are being made to bring the nations of the earth into closer and more friendly relations, a Patriots' day orator should teach the rising generation the "gospel of hate, to create prejudice and antipathy against the people to whom we are so closely related by blood, language, traditions and customs."

The English people of today are no more responsible for the acts of George III than for those of Napoleon I, and it is time that the false and unreasonable bias against the English people should cease. The attitude of the mass of the people, of Pell, Burke and of others, and of the decision to grant the requests of the Yorktown was known by the influence of the royal family, Gladstone, and the people, in favor of the north and against Napoleon's policy in Mexico, in accordance with President Lincoln's wishes during our Civil war, England's attitude during our war with Spain, all disprove the orator's insinuations of England's unfriendliness towards us. I have lived in England several years, have traveled and lived in Europe; and I can say positively that if the English people are not our friends then we have none on earth. It is time that Americans, who look only on the prejudicial side, and see nothing but hatred in the English, should throw aside their prejudice and broaden their ideas.

The orator's statement that "Europe is not England, is the parent country of America" is not only misleading, but literally incorrect. By discovery and occupation the United States is English. The reverend orator's view is very narrow one. The love of liberty, of freedom comes to us from the old Teutonic tribes. Our type of civilization is the Saxon bequeathed to us by England, and now known as the Anglo-Saxon, or western type, as opposed to the Latin or southern type. This type has rigidly maintained its characteristics in spite of the infusion of blood representing other types, as the English language has driven out every other with which it has come in contact.

The orator thinks we have a "nationality." Let him travel west and study the people. We have a nation, but, as yet, no nationality; although there are a few characteristics which may be called American. The orator says: "England drove our Pilgrim fathers across the Atlantic to find civil and religious freedom." Were this his first perversion of history, he might overlook it. The Pilgrims left England and went to Holland, where they lived and enjoyed "civil and religious liberty." They did not need to come here for it. Mrs. Hemans taught us that the Pilgrims sought "freedom to worship God." This is fiction, not truth. They sought filthy lucre. This may surprise and shock our reverend orator, who so vigorously condemns the commercial spirit.

The Pilgrims were financially unsuccessful in Holland and they came to America to improve their pecuniary condition. I am sorry to spoil the orator's story, and to knock the poetry out of a long-cherished fable, but the records in England, Holland and Plymouth, Mass. (from one of whose families I am descended) prove my statements. The reverend gentleman makes use of the occasion to preach, and to pronounce a tirade against trusts, monopolies and combinations. The results of such organizations—whether political or society, or otherwise—no political economist has yet been able to predict, owing to the want of exact date, but the reverend orator disposes of the matter without any difficulty. What would he say if a learned economist should assume to decide vital theological questions in a like summary manner?

He sees no danger from labor organizations. It must be admitted that, if labor has a right to combine, so has capital. He says: "Labor... in trades unions is testing the strength of wealth." Here he again gets the "cart before the horse." Labor unions are years, yes, centuries, older than capital combinations. He warns us against "avarice and luxury," accumulated wealth, etc. "No nation has decayed because it was old," says he, and he holds up Rome as a terrible example of the demoralizing and corrupting influence of wealth. The downfall of Rome was no more due to her wealth than the downfall of Greece was to her architecture. It was due entirely to political and social causes, which do not now exist in the United States. England is not in any civilized country on the earth. And here I call the reverend gentleman's attention to history.

Rome conquered the world and she was conquered for her own benefit. She brought her wealth to her capital, upon which the profusions and dissipation were brought to Rome to perform the mental labor. Great sums were spent in building palaces, temples, theatres and baths. At the beginning of the empire, Rome was built of white marble, and all but the plebeians and slaves lived in idleness and luxury. Thus, the Roman, originally of strong, vigorous and noble characteristics, mentally and physically, became debilitated, effeminate and weak, and unable to protect themselves against the attacks of external enemies, or to conduct the affairs of state. As efficient citizens could not be made of plebeians and slaves, Rome decayed and fell into the hands of a more vigorous race.

The Jews, "God's chosen people," furnish another instance of national decay, the result of extravagant living upon the earnings of others, whom they conquered and exploited. How different the English! Although the greatest colonizer the world has ever seen, England does not exploit her colonies for her own benefit. She does not receive one shilling from any or all of her colonies. England was the first to oppose the African slave trade, to abolish slavery, and to give her colonies equal rights with citizens of the home government. I am an American, without reserve; I am an apologist for England; she needs none, but I must speak what I know to be true. There is not a spot on earth today where England has set her foot that would not be worse for its removal. Not one step has England taken round the world that has not resulted in the uplifting of humanity, higher religious, educational and industrial advance, more liberty and self-government, a higher civilization and unspokeable blessing to all the people involved.

brought their wealth to her capital, upon which the profusions and dissipation were brought to Rome to perform the mental labor. Great sums were spent in building palaces, temples, theatres and baths. At the beginning of the empire, Rome was built of white marble, and all but the plebeians and slaves lived in idleness and luxury. Thus, the Roman, originally of strong, vigorous and noble characteristics, mentally and physically, became debilitated, effeminate and weak, and unable to protect themselves against the attacks of external enemies, or to conduct the affairs of state. As efficient citizens could not be made of plebeians and slaves, Rome decayed and fell into the hands of a more vigorous race.

## W. O. PERKINS.

Clyde, Kansas.

## ARLINGTON BOAT CLUB.

The first base-ball practice will be held on Tuesday evening. Those who intend to play are expected to report at that time. Should it rain Tuesday, the practice will be held Thursday, instead.

The base-ball field on Medford street is being put in good condition. The grand stand is to be enlarged by the addition of 30 feet in length. It is now 60 feet long, with four tiers of seats, allowing for less than 200 spectators. The grand stand will seat fully another hundred.

Four more games in the house bowling tournament have been rolled. The scores will be found below.

Last week Friday night, teams 4 and 6 met, with the former taking two games. The scores were: Team 4, 24; Team 6, 23; Team 4, 24; Team 6, 23; Team 4, 24; Team 6, 23.

A game was scheduled for last week Thursday night, between teams 5 and 2. It was rolled Saturday, and team 2 took two of the games. The scores were: Team 5, 23; Team 2, 23; Team 5, 23; Team 2, 23; Team 5, 23; Team 2, 23.

Team 8 took two games from team 3 Monday night. The scores: Team 8, 23; Team 3, 23; Team 8, 23; Team 3, 23; Team 8, 23; Team 3, 23.

Team 1 took two games from team 2 Tuesday night. The scores: Team 1, 23; Team 2, 23; Team 1, 23; Team 2, 23; Team 1, 23; Team 2, 23.

Team 4 took two games from team 5 Wednesday night. The scores: Team 4, 23; Team 5, 23; Team 4, 23; Team 5, 23; Team 4, 23; Team 5, 23.

Team 6 took two games from team 7 Thursday night. The scores: Team 6, 23; Team 7, 23; Team 6, 23; Team 7, 23; Team 6, 23; Team 7, 23.

Team 8 took two games from team 9 Friday night. The scores: Team 8, 23; Team 9, 23; Team 8, 23; Team 9, 23; Team 8, 23; Team 9, 23.

Team 1 took two games from team 10 Saturday night. The scores: Team 1, 23; Team 10, 23; Team 1, 23; Team 10, 23; Team 1, 23; Team 10, 23.

Team 2 took two games from team 11 Sunday night. The scores: Team 2, 23; Team 11, 23; Team 2, 23; Team 11, 23; Team 2, 23; Team 11, 23.

Team 3 took two games from team 12 Monday night. The scores: Team 3, 23; Team 12, 23; Team 3, 23; Team 12, 23; Team 3, 23; Team 12, 23.

Team 4 took two games from team 13 Tuesday night. The scores: Team 4, 23; Team 13, 23; Team 4, 23; Team 13, 23; Team 4, 23; Team 13, 23.

Team 5 took two games from team 14 Wednesday night. The scores: Team 5, 23; Team 14, 23; Team 5, 23; Team 14, 23; Team 5, 23; Team 14, 23.

Team 6 took two games from team 15 Thursday night. The scores: Team 6, 23; Team 15, 23; Team 6, 23; Team 15, 23; Team 6, 23; Team 15, 23.

Team 7 took two games from team 16 Friday night. The scores: Team 7, 23; Team 16, 23; Team 7, 23; Team 16, 23; Team 7, 23; Team 16, 23.

Team 8 took two games from team 17 Saturday night. The scores: Team 8, 23; Team 17, 23; Team 8, 23; Team 17, 23; Team 8, 23; Team 17, 23.

Team 9 took two games from team 18 Sunday night. The scores: Team 9, 23; Team 18, 23; Team 9, 23; Team 18, 23; Team 9, 23; Team 18, 23.

Team 10 took two games from team 19 Monday night. The scores: Team 10, 23; Team 19, 23; Team 10, 23; Team 19, 23; Team 10, 23; Team 19, 23.

Team 11 took two games from team 20 Tuesday night. The scores: Team 11, 23; Team 20, 23; Team 11, 23; Team 20, 23; Team 11, 23; Team 20, 23.

Team 12 took two games from team 21 Wednesday night. The scores: Team 12, 23; Team 21, 23; Team 12, 23; Team 21, 23; Team 12, 23; Team 21, 23.

Team 13 took two games from team 22 Thursday night. The scores: Team 13, 23; Team 22, 23; Team 13, 23; Team 22, 23; Team 13, 23; Team 22, 23.

Team 14 took two games from team 23 Friday night. The scores: Team 14, 23; Team 23, 23; Team 14, 23; Team 23, 23; Team 14, 23; Team 23, 23.

Team 15 took two games from team 24 Saturday night. The scores: Team 15, 23; Team 24, 23; Team 15, 23; Team 24, 23; Team 15, 23; Team 24, 23.

Team 16 took two games from team 25 Sunday night. The scores: Team 16, 23; Team 25, 23; Team 16, 23; Team 25, 23; Team 16, 23; Team 25, 23.

Team 17 took two games from team 26 Monday night. The scores: Team 17, 23; Team 26, 23; Team 17, 23; Team 26, 23; Team 17, 23; Team 26, 23.

Team 18 took two games from team 27 Tuesday night. The scores: Team 18, 23; Team 27, 23; Team 18, 23; Team 27, 23; Team 18, 23; Team 27, 23.

Team 19 took two games from team 28 Wednesday night. The scores: Team 19, 23; Team 28, 23; Team 19, 23; Team 28, 23; Team 19, 23; Team 28, 23.

Team 20 took two games from team 29 Thursday night. The scores: Team 20, 23; Team 29, 23; Team 20, 23; Team 29, 23; Team 20, 23; Team 29, 23.

Team 21 took two games from team 30 Friday night. The scores: Team 21, 23; Team 30, 23; Team 21, 23; Team 30, 23; Team 21, 23; Team 30, 23.

Team 22 took two games from team 31 Saturday night. The scores: Team 22, 23; Team 31, 23; Team 22, 23; Team 31, 23; Team 22, 23; Team 31, 23.

Team 23 took two games from team 32 Sunday night. The scores: Team 23, 23; Team 32, 23; Team 23, 23; Team 32, 23; Team 23, 23; Team 32, 23.

Team 24 took two games from team 33 Monday night. The scores: Team 24, 23; Team 33, 23; Team 24, 23; Team 33, 23; Team 24, 23; Team 33, 23.

Team 25 took two games from team 34 Tuesday night. The scores: Team 25, 23; Team 34, 23; Team 25, 23; Team 34, 23; Team 25, 23; Team 34, 23.

Team 26 took two games from team 35 Wednesday night. The scores: Team 26, 23; Team 35, 23; Team 26, 23; Team 35, 23; Team 26, 23; Team 35, 23.

Team 27 took two games from team 36 Thursday night. The scores: Team 27, 23; Team 36, 23; Team 27, 23; Team 36, 23; Team 27, 23; Team 36, 23.

Team 28 took two games from team 37 Friday night. The scores: Team 28, 23; Team 37, 23; Team 28, 23; Team 37, 23; Team 28, 23; Team 37, 23.

Team 29 took two games from team 38 Saturday night. The scores: Team 29, 23; Team 38, 23; Team 29, 23; Team 38, 23; Team 29, 23; Team 38, 23.

Team 30 took two games from team 39 Sunday night. The scores: Team 30, 23; Team 39, 23; Team 30, 23; Team 39, 23; Team 30, 23; Team 39, 23.

Team 31 took two games from team 40 Monday night. The scores: Team 31, 23; Team 40, 23; Team 31, 23; Team 40, 23; Team 31, 23; Team 40, 23.

Team 32 took two games from team 41 Tuesday night. The scores: Team 32, 23; Team 41, 23; Team 32, 23; Team 41, 23; Team 32, 23; Team 41, 23.

Team 33 took two games from team 42 Wednesday night. The scores: Team 33, 23; Team 42, 23; Team 33, 23; Team 42, 23; Team 33, 23; Team 42, 23.

Team 34 took two games from team 43 Thursday night. The scores: Team 34, 23; Team 43, 23; Team 34, 23; Team 43, 23; Team 34, 23; Team 43, 23.

Team 35 took two games from team 44 Friday night. The scores: Team 35, 23; Team 44, 23; Team 35, 23; Team 44, 23; Team 35, 23; Team 44, 23.

Team 36 took two games from team 45 Saturday night. The scores: Team 36, 23; Team 45, 23; Team 36, 23; Team 45, 23; Team 36, 23; Team 45, 23.

Team 37 took two games from team 46 Sunday night. The scores: Team 37, 23; Team 46, 23; Team 37, 23; Team 46, 23; Team 37, 23; Team 46, 23.

Team 38 took two games from team 47 Monday night. The scores: Team 38, 23; Team 47, 23; Team 38, 23; Team 47, 23; Team 38, 23; Team 47, 23.

Team 39 took two games from team 48 Tuesday night. The scores: Team 39, 23; Team 48, 23; Team 39, 23; Team 48, 23; Team 39, 23; Team 48, 23.

Team 40 took two games from team 49 Wednesday night. The scores: Team 40, 23; Team 49, 23; Team 40, 23; Team 49, 23; Team 40, 23; Team 49, 23.

Team 41 took two games from team 50 Thursday night. The scores: Team 41, 23; Team 50, 23; Team 41, 23; Team 50, 23; Team 41, 23; Team 50, 23.

Team 42 took two games from team 51 Friday night. The scores: Team 42, 23; Team 51, 23; Team 42, 23; Team 51, 23; Team 42, 23; Team 51, 23.

Team 43 took two games from team 52 Saturday night. The scores: Team 43, 23; Team 52, 23; Team 43, 23; Team 52, 23; Team 43, 23; Team 52, 23.

Team 44 took two games from team 53 Sunday night. The scores: Team 44, 23; Team 53, 23; Team 44, 23; Team 53, 23; Team 44, 23; Team 53, 23.

Team 45 took two games from team 54 Monday night. The scores: Team 45, 23; Team 54, 23; Team 45, 23; Team 54, 23; Team 45, 23; Team 54, 23.

Team 46 took two games from team 55 Tuesday night. The scores: Team 46, 23; Team 55, 23; Team 46, 23; Team 55, 23; Team 46, 23; Team 55, 23.

Team 47 took two games from team 56 Wednesday night. The scores: Team 47, 23; Team 56, 23; Team 47, 23; Team 56, 23; Team 47, 23; Team 56, 23.

Team 48 took two games from team 57 Thursday night. The scores: Team 48, 23; Team 57, 23; Team 48, 23; Team 57, 23; Team 48, 23; Team 57, 23.

Team 49 took two games from team 58 Friday night. The scores: Team 49, 23; Team 58, 23; Team 49, 23; Team 58, 23; Team 49, 23; Team 58, 23.

Team 50 took two games from team 59 Saturday night. The scores: Team 50, 23; Team 59, 23; Team 50, 23; Team 59, 23; Team 50, 23; Team 59, 23.

Team 51 took two games from team 60 Sunday night. The scores: Team 51, 23; Team 60, 23; Team 51, 23; Team 60, 23; Team 51, 23; Team 60, 23.

Team 52 took two games from team 61 Monday night. The scores: Team 52, 23; Team 61, 23; Team 52, 23; Team 61, 23; Team 52, 23; Team 61, 23.

Team 53 took two games from team 62 Tuesday night. The scores: Team 53, 23; Team 62, 23; Team 53, 23; Team 62, 23; Team 53, 23; Team 62, 23.

Team 54 took two games from team 63 Wednesday night. The scores: Team 54, 23; Team 63, 23; Team 54, 23; Team 63, 23; Team 54, 23; Team 63, 23.

Team 55 took two games from team 64 Thursday night. The scores: Team 55, 23; Team 64, 23; Team 55, 23; Team 64, 23; Team 55, 23; Team 64, 23.

Team 56 took two games from team 65 Friday night. The scores: Team 56, 23; Team 65, 23; Team 56, 23; Team 65, 23; Team 56, 23; Team 65, 23.

Team 57 took two games from team 66 Saturday night. The scores: Team 57, 23; Team 66, 23; Team 57, 23; Team 66, 23; Team 57, 23; Team 66, 23.

Team 58 took two games from team 67 Sunday night. The scores: Team 58, 23; Team 67, 23; Team 58, 23; Team 67, 23; Team 58, 23; Team 67, 23.

Team 59 took two games from team 68 Monday night. The scores: Team 59, 23; Team 68, 23; Team 59, 23; Team 68, 23; Team 59, 23; Team 68, 23.

Team 60 took two games from team 69 Tuesday night. The scores: Team 60, 23; Team 69, 23; Team 60, 23; Team 69, 23; Team 60, 23; Team 69, 23.

Team 61 took two games from team 70 Wednesday night. The scores: Team 61, 23; Team 70, 23; Team 61, 23; Team 70, 23; Team 61, 23; Team 70, 23.

Team 62 took two games from team 71 Thursday night. The scores: Team 62, 23; Team 71, 23; Team 62, 23; Team 71, 23; Team 62, 23; Team 71, 23.



TESTING THE SEEDS.

EXPERIMENTS TO BE MADE AT THE PAN-AMERICAN.

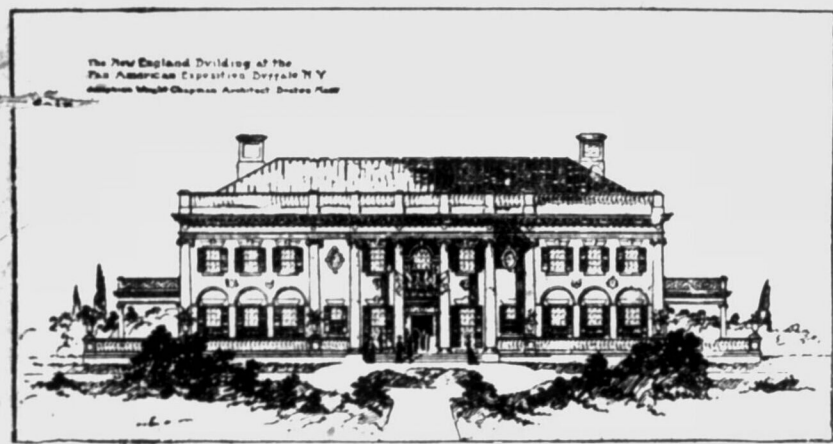
Exhibit of the Division of Botany of the United States Department of Agriculture Will Deeply Interest the Agriculturists.

The progressive agriculturist will be interested in the exhibit of the Division of Botany of the United States Department of Agriculture at the Pan-American Exposition, as it relates to one of the first essentials of his calling. The exhibit will be restricted to only one of the numerous lines of work conducted by the Division of Botany—namely, pure seed investigations. It will represent the work of the Seed Laboratory at the Department of Agriculture, where samples of all seeds distributed by the Government are now carefully tested for purity, germinability, and freedom from seeds of noxious weeds.

Thousands of samples from farmers and seedsmen in all parts of the country are also tested at this laboratory. The work is of special interest to farmers, gardeners, seedsmen and expert station workers, to whom the subject of pure seeds is of vital importance.

The Seed Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture is well recognized as the most important seed testing station in America. Its methods, standards and most important pieces of apparatus have been adopted for seed testing at many of the State Experiment stations. The methods now in use and many of the instruments and larger pieces of apparatus have been devised and perfected by the men in charge to meet the necessities of the work.

On entering the space devoted to this exhibit at the left of the main aisle one sees first in a glass case a purity separating table with magnifying glass, forceps and other tools used by experts in separating a sample of commercial seed into its component parts of pure seed, chaff, sand and other foreign matter and weed seeds. Next is a pair of fine balances on which samples are weighed, all percentages in seed purity tests being based upon weight. Beyond the scales is a new combined mixer and sampler. In this a quantity of seeds is quickly mixed and a sample of the desired amount delivered which will fairly represent the entire lot. One of the most attractive pieces of apparatus used in purity testing is the blast impurity separator, which is also a new device. The air blast is furnished by a modern blower driven by an electric



motor. The device itself, however, in which the separation of chaff and lighter impurities from seed is performed through the action of an air current, consists of a simple bent glass tube connected with a receiver.

Actual germination tests will be carried on at the Exposition as in the Seed Laboratory at Washington. Commercial seeds will be counted, arranged in folded blue blotters, moistened and placed in the standard germinating chamber, where they will be kept at fixed temperatures favorable to germination. Check germination tests, such as are employed in conducting tests with many kinds of seeds, will be made in sterilized sand and soil in greenhouse "flats." The number germinating each day for a definite period in each of the tests will be noted, and the percentage of germination thus computed.

Many weeds the seeds of which are most frequently found as impurities in commercial seeds are represented by living plants labeled with the names by which they should be designated by English speaking people wherever found. A unique feature is an exhibit of seeds of many of these weeds and also several kinds of commercial seeds arranged under 40 magnifying glasses accompanied by seeds of the same kinds in open dishes, so that one may readily compare the magnified impression with the actual seed and note differences and distinctive characters that would not appear to the unaided eye.

The results and importance of seed testing are graphically represented by several groups of glass tubes containing different kinds of commercial seeds. These show the ordinary commercial seed, the amount of pure seed true to name in the sample and the amount of inert matter, such as chaff, sticks and sand, the proportion of weed seeds, and finally the amount of germinable seeds true to name, as determined by test of similar sample and the proportion of waste. A comparison of these last two indicates how much is often paid for waste in buying untested and poorly cleaned seeds.

Commercial seed growing is shown by photographic illustrations of some of the largest seed farms in California, where the production of garden seeds has reached its highest development in this country.

CHARLES EDWARD LLOYD.

GAYETY AND GLADNESS.

Great Abundance on the Pan-American Midway.

The Midway of the Pan-American Exposition will have the choicest of the world's amusement novelties. A visit to the different concessions will seem like a peep into foreign countries, the representation of life will be so true. There will be a Trip to the Moon, Beautiful Orient, Colorado Gold Mine, Glass Factory, Scenic Railway and Rivers, Captive Balloon, Darkness and Dawn, Dreamland, War Cyclorama, Around the World, Turpin's Panopticon, Bostock's Wild Animal Show, Old Plantation, Cleopatra, Cineograph, Jerusalem on the Morning of the Crucifixion, Diving Elks, Indian Congress, Old Nuremberg, Infant Incubator, Ostlich Farm, Venice in America, Moving Pictures, Thompson's Aero-Cycle, Roltair's House Upside Down, Johnstown Flood, Hawaiian Volcano and Theater, Streets of Mexico, Miniature White City, Miniature Railway, Gypsy Camp and Filipino, African, Japanese and Eskimo Villages.

The Midway covers an area of more than 40 acres. The cost of building it was \$3,000,000. The amusement palaces are set close together, and the long intervening distances which have wearied pleasure seekers on other Midways will be agreeably lacking here. The concessions have a frontage of something over a mile. More than 50,000 incandescent lamps will be used in the illumination of this amusement quarter. There will be 2,000 lights upon the Thompson Aero-Cycle, which will be operated by Niagara Falls power. Such a tempting amusement feast as has been provided for visitors to this Exposition has never before been seen. The wonderful Midway of the Pan-American Twentieth Century celebration is the culmination of colossal amusement enterprise.

CUBA AT THE EXPOSITION.

A Splendid Exhibit of Its Resources to Be Made at the Pan-American.

The diversified and valuable resources of Cuba will be exhibited at the Pan-American Exposition. A Cuban building has been erected in the Court of State and Foreign Buildings, and it is one of the most picturesque of this fine group. Its architecture and materials are peculiar to the Island. The building is surrounded by the traditional "Tower of Havana" and attracts the attention of all visitors. It has a splendid view of the Park Lakes, The Approach, The Fore Court, The Triumphant Bridge and other parts of the Exposition.

Among its nearest neighbors is the Honduras building, which overlooks

The Approach. The work of gathering the exhibits is in progress. An active campaign is being made throughout the Island, and especially among the planters, for exhibits. While careful attention will be devoted to the collection of exhibits to represent the manufacturing interests of Cuba, the bulk of the exhibits will come from the country and will be collected so as to serve as inducements to those with limited capital who may desire to invest in Cuba. The exhibits will be the best ever collected in the Island and will entirely be representative of its industries.

New England Building.

The New England building in the Court of State and Foreign Buildings at the Pan-American Exposition reminds one of a fine old colonial mansion. Its broad piazzas and terraces are typical of a New England home of the Revolutionary period. The design is plain, yet rich. The building is 104 feet long by 52 feet wide. The walls are covered with staff, painted to represent red brick with white marble trimmings. The shields of the six New England States are placed in colors on the front, and there is a staff for each state flag. On the ground floor is a large reception hall, nearly 47 feet square, supported by four columns, and at the rear are colonial staircases leading in two directions from the first landing. On the right of the reception hall are the bureau of information, the courtroom and custodian's quarters. On the left are lounging and writing rooms, from which a beautiful view of that section of the Exposition is possible. In both these rooms large colonial fireplaces are arranged, and the furnishings are all in accordance with the colonial idea. The arrangement on this floor is simple, thoroughly convenient and without decided keeping with what the building will be used for. Up stairs there have been arranged six large rooms. Each New England State is allotted one, and it is used for a rendezvous for people from that particular state.

This building is located on a street, or path, connecting directly with the Grand Court and is in almost as central a position as the New York State building. It is near the lake, in the midst of over 10,000 transplanted shrubs and trees. The cost of the New England building was \$15,000.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON VI, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, MAY 12.

Text of the Lesson, Math. xxviii, 16-20—Memory Verses, 18-20—Golden Text, Math. xxviii, 20—Commentary Prepared by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1901, by American Press Association.]  
16. "Then the eleven disciples went away into Galilee, into a mountain where Jesus had appointed them." On the night before His crucifixion He had said unto them, "After I am risen again I will go before you into Galilee," and the angel at the tomb on the resurrection morning said, "Behold, He goeth before you into Galilee; there shall ye see Him" (Math. xxvi, 32; xxviii, 7). It does not seem difficult to arrange as to the order of events His first six appearances, but the other four or five or six seem not so easy either as to the number of them or the order. The assurance that He did appear many times is the important point, or, as in Acts 1, 2, 3, that He showed Himself alive after His passion by many infallible proofs to the apostles whom He had chosen, being seen of them 40 days, and we are glad also to know the chief topic of His conversation when He thus appeared, that He was ever speaking of the things pertaining to the kingdom of God. There can therefore be nothing more important for us to know than the kingdom of God and how to enter it and to bring the same knowledge to others who have never heard. All things concerning the kingdom and all the blessings connected with it are made sure to every believer since Christ is risen, but apart from His resurrection there is no blessing for any one (I Cor. xv, 14-20). It should be our aim so to know Him and the power of His resurrection that we will be wholly dead to the things of earth and wholly alive to all that concerns Him (Phil. iii, 10; Col. iii, 1-4).

17. "And when they saw Him they worshipped Him, but some doubted." To see Him and still doubt is worse than Thomas, for when he saw he believed, and our Lord said it was blessed to believe without seeing. But what shall be said of those who see and yet do not believe, who have heard the gospel but fail to believe it, who know about the love of God and the gift of His dear Son, but do not receive Him, and live as if there was no kingdom of God and no need to give any thought to these things? Better never to have heard than to hear only to reject and despise. It will be more tolerable for those who have never heard. As to those who accept Him as their Saviour, but doubt so many things concerning Him and His kingdom, there is a possibility of their experiencing I Cor. iii, 15. Blessed are those who worship Him in spirit and in truth, for the Father seeketh such to worship Him, and we must be careful to worship Him, and not be like those who worship Him in the flesh (John iv, 23, 24; Rev. xix, 10; xxii, 9).

18. "And Jesus came and spake unto them, saying, All power is given unto Me in heaven and in earth." He is the Lord Jehovah, and David said to Him, "Thine, O Lord, is the greatness and the power and the glory and the victory and the majesty, for all that is in the heaven and in the earth is Thine" (I Chron. xxi, 11). Jeremiah said, "Ah, Lord God, behold Thou hast made the heaven and the earth by Thy great power and stretched out arm, and there is nothing too hard for Thee" (Jer. xxxii, 17). He Himself said to John in Patmos, "Behold, I am alive for evermore, amen, and have the keys of hell and of death" (Rev. i, 18). In Hag. ii, 8, we read that He said, "The silver is mine and the gold is mine." In John iii, 35; v, 22, "The Father loveth the Son and hath given all things into His hand." "He hath committed all judgment unto the Son." With such assurances as these one might well cry: Oh, to know Him, to belong to Him, to live with Him, to be His servant, to have His favor; what bliss, what rest, what joy it would be to be the friend of such a One! But can it be for such as we are, and how can it be? Just receive Him, for the gift of God is eternal life, and that life is in His Son, and he that hath the Son hath life (John i, 12; Rom. vi, 28; I John v, 11, 12).

19. "Go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost." The margin says, "Make disciples or Christians of all nations." We can only understand this by comparing all that the Spirit has said through our Lord or others upon this matter. Compare Mark xvi, 15, 16; Luke xxiv, 47-49; Acts i, 8, and learn that the good news of the forgiveness of sins through Jesus Christ is for every creature and is to be proclaimed by those who are redeemed and anointed by the Holy Spirit that out of all nations may be gathered the elect company who shall reign with Him in His kingdom (Acts xv, 14; Rev. v, 9, 10). The margin of the verse we are now studying and which we have quoted does not, in the light of these other passages, give any authority for the supposition that the gospel was ever intended in this age to bring the world to Christ or, as some say, convert the world. The parables of the sower and of the wheat and tares are directly opposed to the thought of such a consummation. It is a great thing to have the mind of God and to be with Him in His purpose rather than to have purposes of our own, however good, and ask Him to be with us. He asks, "Whom shall I send, and who will go for us?" (Isa. vi, 8) and if we go for Him it must be wholly on His business and under His management, or we cannot expect to see and experience His power, for power can be had only on His lines. We are here to give the gospel to all in the name of the blessed Trinity and baptize all who receive the Lord Jesus in that blessed name.

20. "Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you, and, lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world, amen." As we saw in last lesson, believers are to be taught, to be fed with the milk and meat of the word. All who receive Christ are saved, but no one should be content to continue a babe, and saved people should become disciples. Alas, how few are willing! The great comfort in all the Christian life and service is that He is with us all the days even unto the end of the age. The work is His, and we who are redeemed simply dwell with Him and go with Him for His work which He may desire to accomplish through us, but He must be the doer of it. He never leaves us, He never fails us, yet I think this promise of His constant presence is specially enjoyed only by those who have the spirit of willing obedience to His great commission. One of His great names is "The Amen." He is faithful and true.

CALL 'EM UP.

Telephone Directory of Live Business Houses, Which Advertise in the Enterprise.

Below will be found a list of the Enterprise advertisers whose places of business or residences have a telephone connection. The list is published for the convenience of Enterprise readers, who may desire to communicate with these establishments.

Lucius A. Austin, Lexington 14-2.  
Arlington House, Arlington 156-2.  
Arlington Insurance Agency, Arl. 303-5.  
Belmont Coal Co., Arl. 35-3.  
A. L. Bacon, 133-3.  
Henry W. Beal, Arl. 141-3; Boston office, Main 1686.  
A. E. Cotton, Arl. 238-4.  
Crescent Cash Grocery, Arl. 21, 358.  
David Clark, Arl. 89-3.  
Charles Gott, Arl. 38-3; house, Arl. 38-2.  
C. H. Gannett, Main 3856-3.  
N. J. Hardy, Arl. 8-2; house, Arl. 112-2.  
W. K. Hutchinson, Arl. 339-3; Heights branch, Arl. 321-5; house, Arl. 329-3.  
J. Henry Hartwell, Arl. 127-4; house, Arl. 164-4.  
H. F. Hook, Hay 1642-4.  
H. B. Johnson, Arl. 134-2.  
Johnson's Arlington Express, Arl. 122-3.  
Litchfield's Studio, 307-3.  
George A. Law, Arl. 73-3.  
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Pelrice & Winn, Arl. 8-2.  
Dr. Ring's Sanatorium, Arl. 205-2.  
W. W. Rawson, Arl. 35-3; house, Arl. 15-2; Boston office, Main 2345.  
George W. Sampson, Lex. 24-2; house, Lex. 61-7.  
C. H. Stone, Arl. 131-4.  
W. P. Schwamb & Bro., Arl. 111-3.  
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Eight Mutual Companies, Ten Stock Companies. Office open daily and Wednesday, and Saturday evenings.  
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OFFICE HOURS: 1.30 to 4.30 P. M., Daily.

MRS. DALE, House and Kitchen Furnishings.

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610 Massachusetts Avenue, Arlington.

ARLINGTON SOCIETIES, CHURCHES, ETC.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

E. Nelson Blake, president; Wm. D. Higgins, cashier. Corner Massachusetts avenue and Pleasant street. Open daily from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.; on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 7 to 8.30.

ARLINGTON CO-OPERATIVE BANK.  
Geo. D. Moore, president; R. Walter Hillard, secretary; W. A. Pelrice, treasurer. Meets in banking rooms of First National bank, first Tuesday in each month, at 7.30 p. m. Money offered at auction at 8.30.

ARLINGTON FIVE-CENT SAVINGS BANK.

Bank building, corner Massachusetts avenue and Pleasant street. William G. Peck, president; H. Blasdale, secretary and treasurer. Open daily from 3 to 5.30 p. m.; Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 7 to 9.

ARLINGTON BOAT CLUB.  
Meets first Monday in each month at clubhouse on market of Spy pond. Admission free; \$16; annual dues, \$15.

ARLINGTON FINANCE CLUB.  
Meets by invitation fourth Tuesday in each month.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

Hiram Lodge.  
Meets in Masonic hall, corner Massachusetts avenue and Medford street, Thursday on or before the full moon.

Menomoy Royal Arch Chapter.

Meets third Tuesday of each month in Masonic hall.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Bethel Lodge, No. 12.

Meets in Odd Fellows hall, Bank building, every Wednesday evening, at 8.

Ida F. Butler Rebekah Lodge, No. 152.

Meets first and third Monday evenings of each month in Bethel lodge room.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

Circle Lodge, No. 77.

Meets first and third Fridays of each month in Grand Army hall, Massachusetts avenue, at 8 p. m.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

No. 109.

Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month in K. of C. hall, over Shattuck's store.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Menotomy Council, No. 1781.

Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Grand Army hall, 570 Massachusetts avenue, at 8 p. m.

UNITED ORDER INDEPENDENT ODD LADIES.

Golden Rule Lodge, No. 51.

Meets in G. A. R. hall, the second and fourth Tuesday evenings in each month.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Francis Gould Post, No. 36.

Meets in G. A. R. hall, Massachusetts avenue, second and fourth Thursdays of each month, at 8 o'clock p. m.

Women's Relief Corps, No. 43.

Meets in G. A. R. hall, Massachusetts avenue, second and fourth Thursday afternoons of each month, at 2 o'clock.

SONS OF VETERANS.

Camp 45.

Meets in G. A. R. hall, on the third Wednesday of each month, at 8 o'clock p. m.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Meets in St. John's Parish house, Maple street, second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

Division 23.

Meets in Hibernian hall, corner Mystic and Chestnut streets, first and third Thursdays of each month, at 7.30 p. m.

ROBBINS PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Building is open to the public as follows: Sundays, 2.30 to 5.30 p. m.; Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 10 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 6 and 7 to 9 p. m.; book room, 1 to 6 p. m.; Wednesdays, 10 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 9 p. m.; book room, 1 to 9 p. m.; Saturdays, 10 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 9 p. m.; book room, 1 to 9 p. m.; Wednesdays and Saturdays only, during the month of August.

Arlington Heights Branch.

Open Tuesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 6; 7 to 9 p. m. Thursdays, 3 to 6, 7 to 9 p. m.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Selectmen meet at their office in town hall on the last Monday evening of each month, for approval of bills. Regular meetings each Saturday evening.

Town clerk and treasurer, office hours, 9 a. m. to 12 m.; 2 to 5 p. m.; also Mondays, 7 to 9 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. only.

Board of health, on call of chairman.

Engineers fire department, Saturday before last Monday, each month.

School committee, third Tuesday evening, monthly.

Sewer commissioners, on call of chairman.

Trustees of cemetery, on call of chairman.

Water commissioners, first Saturday in each month.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Hose No. 1, on Park avenue; Hose No. 2, on Massachusetts avenue; Menotomy hook and ladder; Hose No. 3, on Broadway; Brackett chemical; Eagle hose, Henderson street.

ARLINGTON FIRST PARISH.

(Unitarian.)

Cornet Massachusetts avenue and Pleasant street. Rev. Ernie Gill, pastor. Boards with Mrs. J. C. Harris, 23 Academy street. Sunday morning preaching service at 10.45; Sunday school at noon, except July and August.

ARLINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH.

Services on Sunday in Grand Army hall, Massachusetts avenue. Rev. Charles H. Watson, D. D., minister. Residence, 25 Academy street. Sunday service at 10.45 a. m.; Sunday school at noon hour; Y. P. S. C. E. meeting at 6.15 p. m.; evening church service at 7.15 o'clock.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH.

Cor. of Westminster and Park Avenues. Sunday services: morning worship and sermon, 10.45 a. m.; Sunday school, 12 m.; evening service, with short talk, 7 p. m. Weekly prayer meeting, Friday eve, 7.45 p. m.

ORTHODOX CONGREGATIONAL.

Cornet Pleasant and Maple streets. Rev. Samuel C. Bushnell, pastor; residence on Maple street, opposite the church. Sunday services at 10.45 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6.30 p. m.; Sunday school at noon, except during July and August; Friday evenings, at 7.30, social service in vestry.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST.

Massachusetts avenue, opposite Academy street. Rev. Harry Fay Flater, pastor. Gray street. Sunday services in the morning at 10.45; Sunday school at noon, except during July and August; Y. P. Union at 6.30 p. m.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL.

Cornet Academy and Maple streets. Rector, the Rev. James Yeames. Sunday services at 10.30 a. m.; other services according to church calendar.

PARK AVENUE CHURCH.

(Orthodox Congregational.)  
Cornet Park and Wollaston avenues, Arlington Heights. Rev. John G. Taylor, pastor. Sunday morning service at 10.45; Sunday school at 12.15; Y. P. S. C. E. meeting at 6.30 p. m.; Sunday afternoon at 2.30. Junior C. E. meeting; Friday evening at 7.45, prayer meeting.

ST. AGNES, CATHOLIC.

Cornet Medford and Chestnut streets. Rev. John M. Mulcahy, pastor; Rev. A. J. Fitzgerald, Rev. A. Malone, assistants. Reside at parsonage, 24 Medford street, next to church. Mass at 7 and 9 a. m.; high mass at 10.30; Sunday school at 2.30 p. m.; vespers at 3.30 p. m.



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An Ingenious Treatment by Which Drunkards are Being Cured Daily in Spite of Themselves.

No Noxious Doses. No Weakening of the Nerves. A Pleasant and Positive Cure for the Liquor Habit.

It is now generally known and understood that Drunkenness is a disease and not weakness. A body filled with poison, and nerves completely shattered by periodical or constant use of intoxicating liquors, requires an antidote capable of neutralizing and eradicating this poison, and destroying the craving for intoxicants. Sufferers may now cure themselves at home without publicity or loss of time from business by this wonderful "HOME GOLD CURE," which has been perfected after many years of close study and treatment of inebriates. The faithful use according to directions of this wonderful discovery is positively guaranteed to cure the most obstinate case, no matter how hard a drinker. Our records show the marvelous transformation of thousands of Drunkards into sober, industrious and upright men. **WIVES CURE YOUR HUSBANDS! CHILDREN CURE YOUR FATHERS!** This remedy is in no sense a nostrum but a specific for this disease only, and is so skillfully devised and prepared that it is thoroughly soluble and pleasant to the taste, so that it can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the person taking it. Thousands of Drunkards have cured themselves with this priceless remedy, and as many more have been cured and made temperate men by having the "CURE" administered by loving friends and relatives without their knowledge in coffee or tea, and believe today that they discontinued of their own free will. **DO NOT WAIT.** Do not be deluded by apparent and misleading "improvement." Drive out the disease at once and for all time. The "HOME GOLD CURE" is sold at the extremely low price of One Dollar, thus placing within reach of everybody a treatment more effectual than others costing \$25 and \$50. Full directions accompany each package. Special advice by skilled physicians when requested without extra charge. Sent prepaid to any part of the world on receipt of One Dollar. Address Dept. B 680 EDWIN B. GILES & COMPANY, 2300 and 2332 Market Street, Philadelphia. All correspondence strictly confidential.

## GEO. A. LAW, Hack and Livery Stable.

Having practically rebuilt the inside of my stable, and added ten new stalls, I am now prepared to take new boarders. I assure first class board and right prices. Teams sent and called for.

Mass. Ave., Arlington.

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Cor. Leonard and Moore Sts., BELMONT.

## WOMAN'S WORLD.

A FORMER SOCIETY FAVORITE NOW CONDUCTS A POULTRY FARM.

How to Dress Little Boys—Girls on Farms—A Dress Made of Glass—Women's Exchanges—The Air in the House.

Pink teas and cotillions have lost their glamour for Miss Caroline Laughton, writes a Columbia (N. H.) correspondent of the New York World.

"If the hens do well, I shall devote the balance of my life to raising chickens," she said, and to carry out her plans she has bought an extensive chicken farm near that place.

Before taking this step there was never a social function in which Miss Laughton did not come first. She is most pleasing in her manner and was one of the best dressers in the exclusive set of a community of pedigreed society.

Her mother died, and her father became discouraged. He lost interest in



MISS CAROLINE LAUGHTON.

his business, sickened and died. He left his daughter and her baby sister \$2,500 and the old home.

The daughter disposed of the home and paid off some of her father's obligations. She went to the country on a visit, and it was there the idea came to her of raising chickens. She mentioned the plan to one of her father's friends, and he arranged for the purchase of a farm for her. She paid \$1,000 for the farm and laid out \$500 on henhouses and an incubator. Her first purchase of hens came to \$100.

At the end of the first year she had sold 140 dozen eggs and 348 broilers which she had hatched from an incubator. The second year she paid all expenses and banked \$650. Today she has two farms. She runs the farm herself, with the assistance of one man. Reminded of her society life, she said, "I don't regret for one moment leaving Springfield and all my friends there, and, as for society, give me the birds and flowers and the dear country, where one's few friends are true and the possession of a little money does not influence friendship, as it does in a large city."

### To Dress Little Boys.

Few mothers understand how to correctly dress a boy of from 2 to 4 years of age. They either put him in trousers and make him look like a little monkey, or they put petticoats galore under his kilts. In fact, some mothers appear to think that the more "flare" they give to the kilts the prettier they are. After a boy is old enough to don kilts he should give up wearing petticoats.

The closer the kilt clings the smarter the effect. Under the kilts should be worn "kilt trousers," which are made different from the knee breeches. They are wider and have no pockets. It would be difficult to have the kilts keep their plaits long if the trousers had pockets, for the temptation to thrust the hands into them would be too great for the little fellow to resist. This is possibly the reason that the pockets are left out.

It is not at all necessary that the trousers should be of the same material as the kilts. If you buy the trousers ready made, you will find that they come only in two colors—blue and black woolen ones for winter and white and yellow linen for summer. These colors will go well with almost any material. The trousers should come just to the knee.

I have always thought that the reason why some women cling to the petticoats for boys is on account of the flannel petticoat, as they fear that the child will catch cold without it. This is a great mistake. If a boy has warm woolen drawers to the ankle, long cashmere woolen stockings and woolen trousers, and lastly his kilts, then he is warmer and more comfortably clad than if burdened with petticoats. In very cold weather he can wear leggings, never leather ones, which are both ugly and unhealthy, but cloth, which come in tan and black. This with a Russian blouse, or pea jacket, and a becoming cap makes a nattily dressed boy.

In summer how much cooler, more becomingly and more easily dressed is the little chap in his linen trousers and kilt than with fancifully trimmed drawers and starched petticoats! Boys' underwear, from the very beginning, should be of fine material, but as plain as possible, leaving the ruffles to his sister.—New York Herald.

### Girls on Farms.

What the west is doing in the way of training girls to live happy lives on farms was very ably shown at Huntington hall in a lecture by Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith, preceptress of the

school of agriculture of Minnesota university.

Mrs. Meredith has herself conducted a successful stock farm for many years, and she believes thoroughly in the farm life for young people.

"The farm home," she said, "is to my mind the ideal home, and I am glad to say that the thought in our school is always to educate the girl for the life she will have to live.

"At first we had only boys in the school, but when these, noticing that their sisters and sweethearts needed to learn just what they were learning, begged us to take girls, too, we did so, and now for four years we have been training farmers' daughters to make happy farm homes.

"Our girls study side by side with the boys the different breed of live stock and the various developments of plant life. A farmer's wife needs to know how to tell a Shorthorn from a long horn and what season is best for planting corn.

"We have been hearing in the past much about the man's desire to get away from the farm. The reason for his restlessness lies in the dissatisfaction of his women folk with farm life. They needed to be taught that it was interesting to make a farm home.

"We give our girls special work adapted to women in the home, such as cooking, which extends through the three years; dairy chemistry and plant life. Butter making is not drudgery to the girl who understands the why of it, and sewing is rapidly ceasing to be a lost art now that the girls see that patterns are comprehensible things and not Chinese puzzles.

"The girl is taught, too, about textiles, a most interesting subject from the farmer's viewpoint, and she attends lectures on household art in which suitability is shown to be the desideratum of a purchase of furniture.

"The application made in our school of mechanical drawings—that of designing model farmhouses—will have a great influence on the coming farm home of Minnesota. When the present generation builds houses, they will be convenient ones."—Boston Globe.

### A Dress Made of Glass.

One of the most curious objects at the interesting Palais de Costume at the Paris exposition was a dress of glass.

This fabric closely resembles rich silk, is quite comfortable to wear, strong and durable. It consists of threads of glass, which, when spun out to great fineness, lose their brittleness.

The dress, which is said to be the only one of its kind, was bought from the exhibitors in Paris by Miss Helen Jaqua, a young American concert singer, who now wears it at her public appearances. The glass from which the threads were originally made was plain white, but the fabric when made up has a curious green tint in daylight. At night it has a strange iridescence, its colors changing with every movement of the wearer and of the beholder's eye. The makers of the dress received \$1,000 for it.

The gown contains millions of extremely fine and delicate strands of pure spun glass made and woven into glass cloth by hand in Dresden, Germany. The cloth was brought to Paris by a prominent French dressmaker and made into the dress. It required five months and two days to complete it for the exhibit.

The dress was cut in the latest Parisian fashion. The skirt is a demis-train and hangs with the softness of brocade, cut in simple fashion, with full gather at the back, outlining the figure in graceful folds.

It took over 14 yards of extra wide glass cloth, 35 yards of spun glass braid and 25 yards of glass fringe, making in all 74 yards, to make up this garment.

### Women's Exchanges.

In looking up the women's exchanges in America, Good Housekeeping finds that since 1890 more than 25 per cent of these institutions have closed their doors. Others have developed into profitable lunchrooms, giving up their department of fancy work or sewed materials. When asked the reason for the decline in number of many of these once successful businesses, a woman who had once been manager of an exchange in New Jersey gave this explanation, which is interesting:

"These exchanges," she said, "began their existence some 20 or 30 years ago, when the field for a woman's work was circumscribed. Year by year opened up new professions for women until today there are few callings that feminine brains or hands are not fitted for. Schools for manual training, domestic science and all the studies that today are coeducational are training girls for what they are best adapted. Young women are preparing themselves from the time they leave high school for a profession. If they marry and do not require to use their knowledge, it generally makes them no less fit for domestic life. The women to whom the women's exchange was a boon were those into whose lives vicissitudes came or penniless old maids. Today the widow turns to some profession in which she was skilled in young womanhood."

### The Air in the House.

There is a great difference between changing the air in a room and just mixing it. Suppose you open one window in an otherwise closed room. You may think you are gaining plenty of fresh air, whereas in truth you are only getting a more or less impure mixture. Every one has been taught presumably to air a sleeping room in the morning and especially if it has been used during the day or evening before retiring. The average person is likely to feel that she has attended to the exigencies of the case when she has thrown open a window and closed the door. The fresh air comes in, much of the

old air remains, and the two settle it between them. The air in a room cannot be changed thoroughly until a draft has been created. Impure air is the root of much sickness. Contagious diseases that are rare in summer time are apt to gain headway during the winter. The reason is not obscure. The fear of admitting the cold keeps out the fresh air. The poisonous principle or microbe becomes so concentrated and virulent that its power is directly increased, and from one case of smallpox or scarlet fever many, many cases grow. In summer time fresh air is encouraged to enter whenever it will, and contagious diseases languish till winter and closed doors come again.—New York Sun.

### War on the Long Skirt.

Short skirts for women are coming into greater favor every day and for good reasons. They are not only more convenient than long, dragging skirts, but are much more serviceable. The strongest argument in favor of the short skirt, however, is that it is so much easier to keep clean and is therefore much more healthful. The subject of dress reform is being discussed with great interest in Canada, not by women alone, but by physicians and health authorities. One of the subjects most fully considered at a large convention of physicians in Ottawa recently was tuberculosis. An eminent physician gave it as his opinion that one-fifth of all the deaths in Canada last year resulted from pulmonary consumption. There was a consensus of opinion that trailing skirts were veritable germ traps and that their use out of doors should be strongly discontinued. It is very difficult to make fashions conform to rules of common sense, but the reasons for abolishing trailing skirts for street wear should be sufficient to appeal effectively to every woman who values her health.

Dragging skirts are not necessary to woman's attractiveness.—Atlanta Journal.

### The Kitchen Garden.

Whether the "garden" be a two acre plot or a city back yard 20 by 30 feet, there are certain things that should be planted for the infinite comfort derived through the summer from such provision. Herbs come first, that garnishings and soup or sauce flavors may always be at hand.

If besides the place for herbs there be space for a fair sized garden, let preference be given to cucumbers, which are good only when freshly picked; tomatoes, and about three plantings, two weeks apart, of lettuce and radishes, which are wholesome only when fresh. If more space still be at command, give the next choice to green beans of the stringless variety and corn, both of which are so much better if freshly gathered; then peas, carrots (a most delicate vegetable when small), beets and okra.—Ella Morris Kretschmar in Woman's Home Companion.

### First in Her Line.

Mme. Lancelot-Croce, who has just been decorated with the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor in France, is the first woman to receive it for her work as a sculptor. Her name was proposed by M. Millerand, the minister of commerce. Mme. Lancelot-Croce is a Frenchwoman who early showed talent and won several prizes, including a bourse de voyage. She used this to visit Italy. She took up her residence in Rome and married an Italian artist. Queen Margherita admired her work, and as she was both an engraver and a medalist she was chosen two years ago by King Humbert to make the medal for the jubilee of the queen of Italy. She was also chosen to design the medal for the centenary of Volta and that for the nineteenth birthday of Pope Leo XIII. She is said to be much beloved.

### On the Governor's Staff.

Miss Morris has just been reappointed lieutenant colonel on the staff of Governor Chandler of Georgia. It is only in the south that women are appointed on a governor's staff. A woman holding such a place assists at social functions of a state character and on great state occasions of a military character. Miss Morris is secretary of the Georgia Society of Chattanooga. She is an accomplished horse-woman, linguist and musician.

### Women and German Tariff.

The women of Germany have undertaken to petition the government not to add the proposed agricultural duties now pending. The poorer classes, made up of 87 per cent of the population, would suffer, as it would certainly add to the cost of the necessities of life. The petition was started in Dresden by the most prominent women, and so far over 2,000,000 signatures have been secured.

Every once in awhile earrings are said to be coming into vogue again, but as they are not becoming to the average woman they will doubtless meet with the same fate they have suffered so many times before. With evening dress earrings are perhaps an attractive addition, but at any other time they add some years to a woman's apparent age.

Women have become interested in flower cultivation in England and seem to find in this another most interesting way of earning a living. Small farms for the cultivation of flowers have blossomed out all about London, and the business is said to be a profitable one even under a woman's management.

Mme. Modjeska has received word from Poland that the political charges against her have been withdrawn and that she may return. Several years ago she lectured in Poland on "Personal Freedom" and was banished in consequence. It is said she will soon revisit her native land.

## PASTRY MAKING.

Puff Paste, Plain Paste and Tempting Confections of Their Kind.

Puff paste and plain paste are the two forms of pastry which go to the making of pies, tarts, patties, vol au vents and "sticks" of various kinds. For these two pastes and some of their tempting adaptations Fannie M. Farmer gives the following recipes in The Householder.

Puff Paste.—Wash a half pound of butter and pat and fold until no water flies. Reserve one tablespoonful of the butter and shape the remainder into a piece a half inch thick. Work the reserved butter into half a pound of pastry flour, moisten to a dough with cold water, turn on slightly floured cloth and knead one minute; cover and let stand five minutes. Pat and roll into a rectangular piece, having the paste quarter of an inch thick. Place the butter on the paste at the right of the center. Cover the butter



LEMON PIE AND ORANGE STICKS.

by folding the paste lengthwise, pressing the edges to inclose as much air as possible. Fold the paste above and below the inclosed butter. Turn the paste half way round, pat and roll quarter of an inch thick. Fold from the ends toward the center, making three layers, and pat and roll quarter of an inch thick. Repeat this process four times. Pat and roll out once more, then fold from ends to center and double, making four layers. Chill thoroughly before using.

Plain Paste.—To one and a half cups of flour add a half teaspoonful of salt and quarter of a cupful of lard. Work with the tips of the fingers until well mixed. Moisten to a dough with cold water and proceed the same as in puff paste, folding in quarter of a cupful of washed butter. Three rollings are generally sufficient for plain paste, and it may be used as soon as made.

Lemon Pie Filling.—Beat three eggs slightly, add two-thirds of a cupful of sugar, quarter of a cupful of lemon juice, the grated rind of half a lemon and two tablespoonfuls of water.

Meringue For Pie.—Beat the whites of three eggs until stiff, add gradually four tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, beating vigorously; fold in lightly three and a half tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and a half teaspoonful of lemon extract. Cover the pie with meringue and mark with the handle of a caseknife, sprinkle with powdered sugar and bake in a moderate oven eight minutes.

Orange Sticks.—Cut plain paste rolled one-eighth inch thick in strips five inches long by one inch wide and bake in a hot oven. Put together in pairs, with orange filling between.

Orange Filling.—Mix one-half cupful of sugar, two and a half tablespoonfuls of flour, the grated rind of one-half orange, one-fourth cupful of orange juice, one-half tablespoonful of lemon juice, one egg slightly beaten and one teaspoonful of butter. Cook ten minutes in a double boiler, stirring constantly. Cool before spreading.

### Paper Napery and Knickknacks.

Beautiful "lunch sets" are now procurable in pure white or decorated crepe paper, consisting of 5 tablecloths and 100 napkins. Dainty in appearance, they are economical as well in saving the washing and wear of



TABLE NOVELTIES IN PAPER.

handsome damask. For afternoon teas, card and children's parties and other informal functions paper napery is now regarded as correct form.

The paper ice cups for serving sherbets, ices and frozen fruits, the salad cases, receptacles for "sweets," candied violets, mint leaves and crystallized ginger to be placed at each cover, are a few of the many dainty paper novelties of modern service.—Table Talk.

### A Variation in Griddlecakes.

A rather unusual cake is made by combining oatmeal and bread crumbs. Put one-half cupful of bread crumbs and one-half cupful of rolled oats into a bowl with two cupfuls of sour milk. Let the mixture stand overnight. In the morning add a little salt, a little sugar and one-half teaspoonful of soda dissolved in one teaspoonful of hot water. Whisk in one beaten egg and add flour to make a good batter, then bake on a griddle.

## SPRING GREENS.

Prepared So That They Are Dainty, Tempting and Healthful.

The alkaline salts which are contained in green vegetables make them almost as valuable as a spring medicine. Let your marketman understand emphatically that you will not pay for greens that are wilted, speckled with yellow leaves and dusty. Deal where goods are not set out to the gaze of the public on the sidewalk. Street dust and dirt incrust vegetables, destroy their life and render them unfit for use.

The first requisite in the cooking of spring greens is the most particular picking over and washing. Trim off roots and decayed leaves and wash thoroughly, lifting the greens from one pan of cold water into another until not a vestige of sand is left in the pan. Boil beets, milkweed, cowslips, dandelions and beet greens in boiling salted water. They will probably require about an hour's cooking. Drain perfectly dry, season with butter, pepper and salt and serve with vinegar. Spinach, if young and tender, should be cooked in its own juices. Put it in a large kettle without water and place over a rather slow fire till the juice is drawn out; then boil till tender. Drain and chop fine. Add a tablespoonful of butter, salt, pepper and, if desired, a little thin cream sauce.

A nice way for cooking young carrots is to boil till tender, drain, cut in slices and saute lightly in butter. Serve with a thin white sauce flavored with a blade of mace and cover with a cup of green peas. Another nice way for cooking carrots is to lay them when sauted in a baking pan, pour over half a cup of stock, a tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of sugar and a quarter teaspoonful of salt. Bake till the carrots are browned and the stock is a mere glaze.

Lettuce needs as careful washing as greens. Keep it in ice cold water till crisp, then drain and lay in a towel to dry. A useful thing for keeping lettuce is a wire basket. Hang it in the refrigerator. Use the inside leaves for salad, the outer leaves to be saved for wilted lettuce, a favorite dish in New York state. After frying ham remove to a platter and into the hot fat lay the lettuce leaves, adding a little salt, pepper and vinegar. Put on a lid and cook them till they wilt. Serve with the ham as a side dish. Another way to keep lettuce is in a napkin on ice, the head having been pulled to pieces and washed.—Good Housekeeping.

### A Useful Little Frock.

The sketch gives a capital idea for a summer dress for a little girl. It is



SUMMER DRESS FOR LITTLE GIRL.

made with a blouse of the cool and comfortable sailor shape and a fishwife skirt. The material is one of the stout marine twills which, made with white or fancy stripes on a dark or light blue or black ground, in scarlet and white, plain navy and other colors, are so invaluable for children's wear in the country or at the seaside.

### The Latest Wedding Gift.

While the edict has gone forth that only white embroidery may be used for the dinner table, there are many housekeepers who refuse to give up the beautiful dollies embroidered in floral designs that have been such a feature of table decoration for several years past.

For those who follow the custom of serving breakfast and luncheon on a polished table top with the dollies spread upon it without the usual cloth nothing can take the place of the exquisite floral centerpieces and plate mats. As wedding gifts these sets embroidered in the favorite blossom of the bride are very much in evidence, forming a pleasant relief to the cut glass and silver which make such a formidable array on these occasions, says the New York Sun.

### The Way to Massage the Face.

For face massage a firm pressure is necessary, and a circulating motion with the finger tips is the best. Lines should never be rubbed downward, always across and upward; the former tends to produce wrinkles. The eyes should be wiped toward the nose.

### To Clean Bronze.

In order to clean bronze the article should be immersed in boiling water, then rubbed with a piece of flannel dipped in soapsuds and dried with a soft cloth and chamomile leather.







## THE ENTERPRISE.

Saturday, May 11, 1901.

THE ENTERPRISE IS FOR SALE IN LEXINGTON BY:

H. V. Smith, Lexington.  
L. A. Austin, P. O., East Lexington.  
W. L. Burrill, P. O., North Lexington.

## WHICH IS RIGHT?

The Boston Transcript is at present engaged in a discussion closely related to grammar. The discussion thus far has only to do with the number of the verb and its subject. To state the case definitely, the query is whether one should say the United States is or are. According to the instruction given in the schools, we should be compelled to say "the United States is," and yet our earnest advice in the above instance would be to break away from every rule of the grammar and say "the United States are," and for two reasons; the first, for sake of euphony, and the second, that good common sense requires a plural verb when the subject though singular in form is plural in its thought. Why longer insist that our grammars and dictionaries are inspired volumes? That form of expression which strikes a cultured ear the most agreeably has at least the authority of common usage. It isn't true that the verb should always agree with its subject in number, while it is true that it should always agree with its subject in all that constitutes euphony. There are instances where "its" and "their" may very properly be used in the same sentence, both referring to the same noun. "The United States are" is the better form of expression in spite of any rule found in our grammar to the contrary. There is no department of study where one can more easily make a fool of himself than in the use of the English language. That man or woman who attempts to speak or write in accordance with what is regarded as the most rigid demands of the authorities on language makes a fundamental mistake, and largely for the reason that he sacrifices the thought in giving it so exact and precise expression. We are having in our schools too much grammar and too little good common sense in the usage of language.

## AMONG THE MAYFLOWERS.

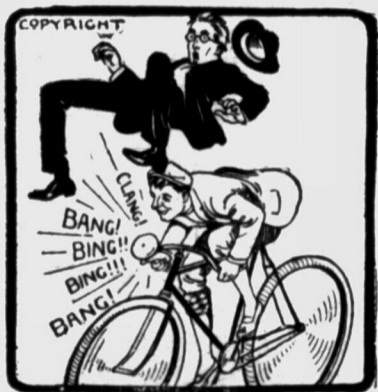
A day among the mayflowers and cowslips way back in the country baptizes one anew in all that gives freshness and fragrance to life. It was up in New Hampshire on Sunday that we worshipped at an altar not made with hands. The morning was an ideal one. The atmosphere was so clear that the long chain of mountains seen to the westward seemed to come within literal touch with greetings and benedictions. The long stretches of field, pasture and wood, with the delectable mountains for a background, made up a picture of ecstatic delight. So it was that we worshipped in grove and wood, offering up as incense the fragrance of the mayflowers, for they were all about and around us on every side, while the music of the frogs in the later afternoon put one in most pensive mood. To worship God in spirit and in truth one needs to go where he is, and it is in the country that Jehovah has written his name upon all his visible creation. Among the mayflowers and the cowslips, with the birds all atune, one may see adown the long line of vision had in our home town up in the Granite state, nature in ever varying and attractive mood. And then kneeling to gather the trailing arbutus from under its leafy home, one can but catch the sweet lesson of its modest, retiring life. Why, the country is everywhere prolific with gifts that one may receive at first hand. In New Hampshire doesn't know of the cowslip, which serves a double purpose in its generous yellow bloom, and in its palatable relish as "greens"? Why, "a mass of cowslips," as they are familiarly known among the rural population, makes up a dish fit for a king. That day of worship on Sunday, in Candia, New Hampshire, proved more than "a Sabbath day's journey towards heaven," for it brought us within very sight of the very gateway of "the kingdom." True it is that we did not make our way to "the church on the hill," but in prayerful, grateful mood we did render thanks while all nature was laying loving hands upon us. Go into the country, dear reader, if you would see God in all his creative power, and hear his loving voice in his works.

The minstrel show given by the young people of St. Bridget's church was repeated in Bedford Wednesday evening with equal success.

## A. S. MITCHELL, AUCTIONEER.

Sales of Real Estate and Personal Property made anywhere in the state. Household Furniture bought or money advanced upon it. Parties wishing to dispose of any kind of property or have any property appraised in settling estates or otherwise can have me call and see them free of charge by sending me a postal to call.

Boston Office, 113 Devonshire Street. Telephone 3539-4 Main.  
Residence, Hunt Block, Lexington.



## It Will Make You Jump

with joy to see those wheel bargains of ours—not old rattlertrap bone shakers, sold cheap to clear 'em up—but good, staunch, reliable, easy-running bicycles, of good and popular make, at very low prices. Come and look them over. The looking won't cost you anything—the buying less than you think.

Fiske Brothers,  
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## LUMBER...

FOR ALL PURPOSES

Lexington Lumber Co.,  
Telephone 48. LEXINGTON.



CHARLES H. BURRILL.  
Son of Postmaster W. L. Burrill, of North Lexington. Mr. Burrill is in the Vicksburg, now doing duty in the Philippines. A sketch of him was published in the Enterprise of April 27.

## THE LADIES' SHOE STORE.

Swell Shapes,  
Like Cut,  
\$2, \$2.50 and \$3.

A coupon ticket good for ten 10c shoes given with every pair of shoes purchased.  
O'Sullivan Rubber Heels, 1c (put on) 35c.  
Free delivery.

GILBERT N. WARE  
37 Avon St., Boston.

## ELASTIC HOSE.

Knee Caps, Anklets, Wristlets, and Bandages, for the relief of varicose veins, swollen limbs, sprains, weak joints, ulcers, etc.

## ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS

and bands for Corpulency, lame backs, Lacerations, weak Abdomens, Protruding Uteri, etc.

## Improved Shoulder Braces

and spinal braces; all very neat. Appliances for physical deformities. Instant Supporters for flat feet.

Superior Trusses and Suspensory Bandages.  
Hearing Instruments, crutches, syringes, pile supporters, etc. DR. SEYMOUR M. VAN ALSTINE, specialist, 106 Tremont St., Boston, two doors from Broomfield.

For the Best of Cutlery and Specialties in Hardware go to

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All Mechanics' Tools of the Best Makers and Material.

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LEONARD A. SAVILLE,  
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Farms, Houses and Land for Sale and leased.

Furnished House to Rent. Agent for Manchester Insurance Co., a first-class Company at regular rates.

J. J. TOOMEY,  
Fashionable Hairdresser.

Pompadour and Children's Hair-cutting a Specialty. Razors Honed and Recurved.  
HUNT BLOCK, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE.

## LEXINGTON LOCALS.

Edward T. Harrington & Co. have sold for F. J. Stanley his farm in Lexington, consisting of a large house and 38 acres of land, situated both on the state road and Waltham street. The price paid for the farm and personal property was \$12,000.

Watertown is having a warm discussion over the question of granting druggists' licenses. There is much opposition. The board of assessors started on their annual rounds last Wednesday. The work of the assessors is increasing year by year, and a great deal of new property is found every season. Time was when the annual trip of the assessors was a picnic compared to the present duties devolving upon them. The population and the making of roads, bridges, and the labor involved in this office is greatly increased. [Watertown Enterprise.]

The Lexington assessors, too, find that they have their hands full.

The double funeral of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer A. Fletcher was held last week from their late residence in Watertown. The burial was in the family lot in Lexington cemetery.

The Watertown Home for Children has been incorporated. The names of the officers are: President, John W. Johnson, Woburn; vice president, Howard M. Munroe, Lexington; treasurer, Daniel V. Pratt, Winchester; Charles A. Jones, Woburn; directors, the president, treasurer, and Messrs. John Winn, Edward P. Merriam, Howard M. Munroe.

Ira S. Burnham, of post 119 G. A. R., has been appointed an aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Commander Barton.

The Lexington Golf club will meet on Saturday, second, today, at Lexington.

In the team match between the Lexington and Concord clubs at Lexington, Saturday, the visitors won 6 up. The high score was not favorable to good scores. The sumo was: Bradford, 3; Hosmer, 1; Ballou, 2; Graves, 0; Keyes, 1; Richardson, 3; Lexington, Pierce, 0; Tyler, 0; Reed, 0; Stevens, 4; Taylor, 0; Munn, 0. Totals: Concord, 10; Lexington, 4.

Rumors have been rife during the past few weeks that the Lexington & Boston Street Railroad Co. intended to run its cars through to the subway. The Enterprise can say that although negotiations were carried on between the company and the Boston Elevated company, with that end in view, the cars will not run through this summer. Different arrangements may be made later, to allow this plan to be carried out.

The ladies of the Baptist church held a supper in G. A. R. hall, Wednesday evening.

The Lexington team in the Women's Golf association met defeat at Wollaston Wednesday. The score: Wollaston, Miss Adams, 0; Mrs. Childs, 14; Miss L. Barker, 11; Miss M. M. Barker, 11; total, 43. Lexington—Miss Lockwood, 4; Mrs. Stevens, 0; Miss Lockwood, 0; Mrs. Reed, 0. Total, 4.

The registrars of voters will be in session tonight from 7:30 to 10, and next Thursday from noon till 10 o'clock at night.

Freeman Sherman an old resident of Lexington died Wednesday after a long illness. He was born in New Bedford, and was over 78 years of age. He was a widower. The funeral was held at his late home on Lincoln street, and the burial was in the cemetery at Wollaston. Death was due principally to old age.

Mrs. Susan Gaffney is visiting Rev. Father Kavanaugh.

The L. & B. Street R. R. has received six new cars.

Work on the electric road on Woburn street is proceeding very rapidly.

R. C. Moxley has adorned his window with various scenes of Lexington's historical spots.

Mr. Russell's house and front lawn are being repaired, and will add a great deal to the appearance of his estate.

A "swarm" of bicycles surrounding the high school tells that summer is fast approaching.

Now that Lexington has a subway, it expects to have an "elevated."

The L. & B. St. R. R. has had a great many of its cars varnished and remodeled.

Miss Lena C. Carroll, of Brockton, has been visiting her home on Allen street.

The assessors have been at work since last week Wednesday and are covering the ground in great shape. As a matter of fact, they are fully three days in advance of the assessors of previous years.

The report that there had been a great deal of building during the year, and that the valuation of the town will not be much higher than it was last year.

The Lexington guild, which is connected with the First Parish church, has invited the guilds of the surrounding places to unite with it tomorrow evening in a union service. It is expected that the guilds from East Lexington, Bedford, Concord, and other places will attend in a body. Rev. Ida C. Hultin will be the speaker of the evening. A very interesting meeting is looked for.

Mrs. C. E. Wheeler has returned home, she having been at the "Elms," Silver Lake, Wilmington, as chief cook, during Patriots' day rush of business.

G. W. Sampson, who was reported ill last week, has been able to get about, and has been attending to his business ever since. He is still rather hoarse, but that is getting better.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Ladies' Social circle of the Lexington Baptist church held a sale and supper in G. A. R. hall, Wednesday afternoon and evening. The fancy table was very inviting, with its decorations of burning, and the candy table was well patronized. It had ribbons and evergreen as a setting. Mrs. G. H. E. Fessenden and Mrs. Miller presided over the fancy table, and Miss Roberts over the candy table.

The supper was highly praised, and well served by the committee, of which Mrs. Norris is chairman. Afterwards came the entertainment, consisting of solos and duets.

The following participated: The Misses Tewksbury and Miss Tupper, pianists; Miss Cox and Mrs. Jennie Patterson, vocalists; Mrs. Emma Louise Hovey, violinist; and Miss Ethel Porter, of Cambridge, reader.

ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH.

The late minstrel show of Lexington was repeated with great success in Bedford last Wednesday. The very large audience present from Lexington, Concord, and Waltham complimented the performers.

The solos sung by Miss Minnie and William Collins especially showed of what great talent Lexington is made. Solos were also sung by John Henry, of Lexington, and Miss Annie Kelley, of Bedford. Messrs. John Walsh, Edward Geely, and the Misses Mary McCarthy and Margaret Reardon sang the end songs in a very effective manner.

After the minstrel, came a sketch, entitled, "The Awkward Squad," after which a coin selection was given by Frederick Strain, of Boston, and a monologue by Patrick Kelley, of Waltham.

The annual May procession was held last Sunday. It was led by the altar boys, followed by the Sunday school children. They escorted Miss Julia O'Leary, who carried the crown of the Blessed Virgin. Miss Annie Mansfield carried the very expensive banner of the Sunday school. Rev. Kavanaugh, who officiated at the parochial mass, viewed the procession from the altar.

Almost every Catholic in town is making much of the Jubilee, it being a very gratifying sight.

J. H. Frizelle, who has been awarded the contract for street watering at East Lexington, has appeared out with a pair of dashing grays. Norman Pero is driving for him.

## MRS. BROWN ENTERTAINS.

Lexington Equal Suffrage League Brings A Successful Season to a Close—A Full Meeting With Several Interesting Papers.

The Lexington Equal Suffrage league held what will probably be the last meeting of the season, Monday evening. Mrs. F. F. Brown entertained the members and a few others who were interested in the object of the league, at her home on Hancock street. The meeting was one of the most interesting which the numbers have been privileged to enjoy since it started, about a year ago.

President Stevens presided. He opened the meeting with a few remarks. The special subject of the meeting was "Why We Believe in Woman's Suffrage." On previous occasions the club has been addressed by numerous gentlemen, so it was arranged that the ladies should have the major part in this meeting. Papers were read by the following: Mrs. Jackson, Miss Bachelor, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Tufts, Miss Whitman, Dr. Downing, Mrs. A. S. Parsons and Miss Harrington. President Stevens made the program all the more interesting by linking the papers together, by means of a few words between them.

The league, which was formed about a year ago, has had a very successful season. There are about 40 members. Meetings have been held once a month, and the subject of equal suffrage has been discussed in its various phases for the enlightenment of the members and their friends. Last year the league enjoyed an out-of-door meeting, in June, when Mrs. Brown entertained, and a similar meeting for this year is a possibility.

In the absence of the secretary, Charles Garrison, who has gone to Old Point Comfort, A. S. Parsons acted as secretary pro tem, at Monday's meeting.

## East Lexington.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist Sunday school will be held in the church tomorrow at 3 p.m. The evening service will be held in Village hall at 7 p.m. The subject of Mr. C. D. Easton's sermon will be "The Religion of Truth." There will be special music.

The Ladies' Aid society will give a social and entertainment in Village hall, Thursday. Pies will be auctioned at 2 p.m. Refreshments will be served to those not bringing pies.

Mrs. Joseph Van Ness has returned to "Fieldstone," her home on Pleasant street, after having been south and to Colorado during the winter. Mr. Van Ness has remained in the West.

Miss Agnes Dunbar, who has been living on Massachusetts avenue opposite the library has gone back to Sheffield Green, E. M. and.

Mrs. George D. Estabrooks is recovering from her attack of diphtheria. Mr. Estabrooks was taken ill Wednesday night, but his condition is not regarded as serious.

The registrars of voters were in session in Village hall, Tuesday evening. Ten names were added to the East Lexington list.

The May festival of the Lend-a-Hand, which was held last evening in Village hall, was most delightful affair. The program consisted of fancy dances and choruses, and 21 children were included in the cast. Miss Gertrude Turnbull was crowned queen of the May. The entertainment lasted from 8 to 9 o'clock, and general dancing followed, lasting till midnight. Messrs. Chester Lawrence and Clifford Pierce were in charge of the floor.

Rev. L. D. Cochrane will preach at the Follen church, tomorrow morning, on "The Ministry of the Beautiful." In the evening, the guild will accept the invitation of the guild connected with the First Parish church, and unite in a union meeting.

Fred. Judkins, who has been living at the corner of Massachusetts and Independence avenues, is going to remove to Somerville, so as to be nearer his work.

The firemen were called out about 8 o'clock, Tuesday night, to extinguish a brush fire near the Lawrence estate on Pleasant street. The engines were not used, but the fire was combated by the firemen successfully with their hand implements.

DON'T TRY MRS. NATION'S HATCHET ON THEM—JUST A HOOK.

Gentle spring, like the old saw "Beautiful Snow," rather "jars" you, but it feels like saying "Back Up." But then, if you are a fisherman, the spring-like weather gives you that "itchy" feeling which is a most delightful affair. The more than once experienced.

An up-country editor, who is evidently one of "them fellows," soliloquizes thusly: "The insurance out-of-door life which will soon make possible brings different anticipations of enjoyment to all. There is no end to the many means of pleasure which comes with warmer weather. Everyone has a favorite, which he or she looks forward to impatiently. But, above all, it brings the fishing season. Tackle will soon be overhauled, the old coat and boots taken from their resting place, and the first trip laid out. All out-of-door sports have their devotees and merits, but none can approach the day out on the brook or pond. In the opinion of the boys, old and young, the right kind of day, an old suit of clothes, the necessary tackle, a cold lunch such as you couldn't eat in a week if it were a pipe and tobacco to keep off the insects, and then the brook! The fish may bite well, or they may seem slow, but noon comes before you know it, and in some quiet glen the lunch is produced and devoured with an appetite which has been felt for many a day. Then, when the last crumb is gone, the pipe is loaded, a new start is made. It is a busy, happy day, and not until the sun casts long shadows do we think of home. The story which must be told is made up on the way, and is all ready for the first jeering enquirer. The net result is a day well spent with dear old Mother Nature, sun-burned hands and neck, a tired feeling which brings sound, healthy sleep and—possibly—a few fish. But it doesn't matter about the fish. We have been fishing, anyway, and had "an awful good time."

And for that "awful good time" Northern New England is the place. There are fishing places everywhere, and the pamphlet Fishing and Hunting, issued by the General Passenger Department, Boston & Maine Railroad, Boston, tells you how, when, and where to go fishing. Send a two-cent stamp for it.

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## LEXINGTON APPOINTMENTS.

The selectmen have made the following annual appointments: Charles T. West, trustee of Bridge charitable fund (three years); Mrs. Lucy M. Whiting and Miss Lucy N. Blodgett, trustees of Gannett legacy; Edwin S. Spaulding, treasurer of Harriet R. Gilmore fund; Miss Marion P. Kirkland, librarian; Cary library; Misses Helen E. Muzzey and Barbara MacKinnon, assistants; Miss Emma O. Nichols, librarian; East Lexington branch; Charles T. Wiswell, treasurer; Cary library fund; Henry C. Valentine, M. D., town physician; George W. Spaulding and Rufus W. Holbrook, superintendent of town scales and public weighers; Bradley C. Whitchee, weigher of hay and grain; Charles H. Hadley, scaler of weights and measures; George W. Spaulding, Frank V. Butters, Charles W. Duffey, Rufus W. Holbrook, Lucius A. Austin, measurers of wood and bark; Charles M. Parker, inspector of cattle; Abbott S. Mitchell, auctioneer; Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. White, superintendent and matron of almshouse; George H. Thurston, janitor of town hall; William J. Harrington, janitor of Village hall; George D. Estabrooks, janitor of Stone building.

## HOW IT WILL CELEBRATE.

Post 119 G. A. R. is making its arrangements for the Memorial day observances. It is expected that the program will not differ materially from that of previous years. In the morning, by invitation of the town of Bedford, the post will go there, and decorate the graves in the cemetery. The citizens of Bedford will meet the post, and extend to it the courtesies of the day.

After a collation in the Bedford town hall, the post will return to Lexington, where the cemetery will be cared for. About 50 school children, all dressed in white, will assist the members of the post in their work of decorating. The School Color guards and the Lexington Drum Corps will also have a part in the day celebration, by acting as an escort for the veterans.

The oration will be delivered in the town hall by Department Commander Silas A. Barton of the Massachusetts department of the G. A. R. A male quartet will sing. Other plans are being made. It has not been decided where the post will attend church, Memorial Sunday. Last year it went to the First Parish church and this year the Hancock church will probably be honored by a visit from the veterans.

## OLD BELFRY CLUB.

Old Belfry now leads the Mystic Valley league, without a companion. The latter place, that of a companion, was held by 99th Artillery, after last week's games were played, and some lively times were expected at Lexington, Tuesday night.

Old Belfry arose to the occasion in an admirable manner. The score was usually high scores and not a man passed the 100 mark. But the rolling was even; in fact, just the kind that wins in the long run.

On the other hand, Charlestown "slumped," a single man getting above 90. This gave the total to Old Belfry by nearly 100 pins.

The same night Medford took two games from 99th, forcing the latter out of first place. The scores in the latter game were: Medford, 409, 415, 397, 1222, 99th, 382, 390, 406, 1178.

The Old Belfry-Charlestown score was as follows:

	1	2	3	Tot.
Houghton	87	76	72	235
Reed	78	88	96	260
Gilmore	79	86	226	
Henley	84	88	99	271
Peabody	81	88	78	247
Totals	408	422	439	1269

	1	2	3	Tot.
Harris	73	79	82	234
Callahan	77	77	79	233
Butte	83	84	69	236
Winchester	77	71	80	228
Kinsman	69	99	74	242
Totals	372	410	384	1173

Wednesday, in the house candle pin series, team three defeated team five, three straight games. The scores were: Team 3, 367, 378, 391, 1136; team 5, 359, 371, 381, 1111.

Next Tuesday the Old Belfry club team bowls its last match in the Mystic Valley series, against the Medford club, at Medford.

The tennis courts are in fine shape now, and present indications point to a lively tennis season. No tennis membership tickets will be issued this year, the courts being reserved for club members.

The next informal dance will be held in the club hall, Saturday, May 18, from 7 o'clock to 10 o'clock. Club members and their families will be admitted free. For others a charge will be made. The music will be by Towne's orchestra.

A special business meeting of the club is called for next Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

ABOUT THOSE RAILS.

Editor Enterprise: As there has been considerable talk about the rails at East Lexington, belonging to this company, I would state that they are to be used at Ellington Heights and are unloaded at East Lexington as being more convenient.

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## THE LITTLE SLEEPER.

Her dolly's little carriage is standing in the hall; Her dolly lies beside it, just where she let it fall. Her little painted soldiers are standing in a row, But no one cares to move them, because she left them so.

Her little pet canary is singing in the sun, But, oh, his song this morning is such a dismal one! His voice has lost its music and never will seem right Unless it wake the little girl who fell asleep last night.

—Indianapolis Press.

## A GHOSTLY EXPERIENCE.

The Marvelous Disappearance of a Horse and Buggy.

BY SAM DAVIS.

I could never conceive how men of seeming intelligence could deliberately sit down and write ghost stories merely as a literary diversion and for the sake of harrowing the feelings of the reader.

A ghost story, no matter how entertaining it may be, if a pure fabrication, has no business in print, for the world is full of people so credulous in disposition that the most absurd things, if told with a serious air, are apt to be accepted as the truth, and the grossest errors, foisted upon the public by careless invention, become perpetuated as established facts.

I make these observations that the reader may become acquainted with my views upon subjects supernatural at the beginning of the narrative.

I do not relate the facts which I am about to embody in this recital with the idea of explaining them, but give them to the world as they appeared to me, leaving the scientist to furnish whatever solution to the mystery may best fit his own point of view or methods of investigation.

The time was winter and the scene of the manifestation a lonely moor lying between the city of Carson, which is the capital of Nevada, and the small farm where for some years past I have raised hay, cattle and a small family.

A political function had kept me out rather late, and I was driving home after midnight.

The night was clear and starlit, with snow on the ground and the air somewhat nipping in its disposition.

When about half way home, having still two miles to go, I gradually became aware that something had happened to my buggy, for it seemed to run with less noise than usual. In Nevada the wheels of vehicles shrink from the dryness of the atmosphere, coupled with the indifference of their owners, and mine were no exception to the rule. There were always more or less space between the tire and the felloe, and the wags of the city had a way of saying that my approach to town was always heralded by an infernal clatter which betokens a careless man with all his buggy wheels out of repair.

It seemed to me suddenly that something like 25 per cent of the usual clatter of the vehicle had ceased, and I was at a loss to understand why. The feeling came over me so strongly that something unusual had transpired that I hesitated to ascertain the cause. An ill defined feeling of dread was upon me, and I blush to confess it, I really feared to look around. Finally, by a strong effort, I summoned my courage and, glancing back, was astonished to discover that the off hind wheel of my buggy had disappeared.

What was more, the vehicle did not seem to mind it, but ran as level as ever. The cessation of the clatter which that wheel always produced was now explained, but the continued level running of the buggy was not. An awful, creepy feeling now came over me that almost amounted to a pain, and in the midst of my wonderment the noise of another wheel stopped, and I knew that it had followed its predecessor. The two hind wheels were gone. I deliberately turned about and investigated. Here I was running along on an even keel, nautically speaking, with nothing but my two front wheels to go on.

As I was considering the probability of the others going I noticed a dim, hazy thing hanging to the hub of my front wheel. I speak in a hazy sense, after the manner of followers of the turf, for in reality the wheel was still on. The outlines of the thing alluded to gradually became more distinct and resolved itself into the figure of a human being, and as sure as I was alive it was trying to take off the nut of the axle. More fully to illustrate the impudence of the shadowy individual in question I will further state that my nut wrench was missing, and he had evidently taken it to remove the wheels of my own buggy.

I watched him now with more interest than fear, for it occurred to me that after two wheels were gone it did not matter much about the other, and I determined to see the incident to the end.

In less time than I have taken to tell it this ghostly thing actually removed the nut before my eyes, and then, throwing its weight on the wheel—if I may be allowed to make use of the word weight in such a connection—the wheel and the ghost rolled over together in the sagebrush. In spite of the weirdness of the situation, I was obliged to give vent to a little chuckle, the first intimation I had given the ghost of a knowledge of his presence.

The familiarity which I had indulged in with the strange little fellow seemed to enrage him, for he immediately became more in evidence, and, slipping around on the near side of the buggy—speaking again in a hazy sense—he fell to work rapidly at the wheel, and, circumventing the mechanical difficulties of the nut with very little trouble, he had the wheel spinning out into the sagebrush in short order.

Seeing that the buggy, however, did not sink to the ground, as it plainly would have had the right to do under the circumstances, I gathered more courage and cried out jocosely, "If you don't happen to see what you want, ask for it."

As I had half expected, the ghost made a dive for the remaining wheel and fell to work upon the nut. I was glad to see that it did not come off easily. It was never a very good fit for the thread of the axle, and I recalled many a time when in a hurry how I was really compelled to indulge in unbecoming language before it could be started.

I looked for the ghost to indulge in a little flow of expletives, but it patiently continued its work until it succeeded and then triumphantly flung the wheel aside and left me riding along in a buggy that

seemed held up in the air with no wheels running under it.

To a person who has never ridden in a vehicle and whose peculiar circumstances I can truthfully say that it is a rare treat. There was no noise except the footfall of the horse. The entire absence of jar was something peculiarly pleasant. According to my way of thinking, it was an ideal method of locomotion.

Strange as it may seem, I no longer had any fear of the flitting thing of the air that hovered alongside the horse, and I decided once more to break the ice of conversation and called out, "A pleasant evening, stranger."

At this he turned and, floating up to my side, brought his face so close to mine that I felt his breath. It came to me like a blast from the Klondike and seemed to freeze me to the bone. I regretted that I had spoken, for he sent his icy exhalation thrice into my face, and each time it seemed colder. I tried to detect the charnel house smell that always goes with a ghost, but felt bound to say that peculiar odor was absent. I will, however, state for the benefit of the reader that I was suffering from a bad cold, which to some extent may account for my inability to detect it.

I mention these seemingly trivial circumstances that people who are disposed to cast discredit upon my narrative may be silenced in advance. I propose fully to forestall any one who rises up and charges me with fictitious invention.

While considering the proposition of offering the ghost a chance to work for me in the summer months and live in the cellar, where he could cool the milk during the sweltering periods, I noticed a queer thing about the horse. The animal that a moment before was trotting leisurely along had suddenly disappeared. His harness was attached to the shafts, and the bridle stuck out in front as if there was a horse's head inside of it, while the rest of it was bulged up to conform to the figure of the animal that had so lately occupied it, but the faithful beast, which had never before deserted me in an emergency, was nowhere to be seen. His absence, however, was not material, for the vehicle went along as easily and as rapidly as ever and, it struck me, since the horse was gone, a trifle smoother.

While I was wondering what would happen next it happened before I knew it. I suddenly found myself on the other side of the big gate that bars the road about a quarter of a mile from my house. The gate is always kept shut, and it is a great bother to open it, but on this occasion, just as I was about to halt to unfasten it, I found that I was already through. The fact of being on the other side of a gate was something altogether novel to me, and no one who has not had the actual experience can possibly get any real idea of the extraordinary sensation of being on the other side of a gate when you are quite well assured in your own mind that you never got there.

My bold on the English language, while it is generally sufficient to enable me to convey ordinary meanings, is quite inadequate to the task of demonstrating to the reader the real situation, partly because of the total unexpectedness of it and partly because the other side of the gate at once became no longer the other side, but this side, so to speak, and the side I seemed to have vacated immediately became the other side, and I became so completely mystified that I was unable, and still retain that inability, to tell which side of the gate I was on, whether this side or the other side or both sides.

Rather than involve myself in a maze of complications or contradictions I will consider the gate incident closed and pass on to the other extraordinary things that happened between the gate and the house. Before proceeding a hundred yards I became aware of the circumstance that the various parts of the harness were melting away. The collar and hames dissolved into nothingness, the bridle was whisked into space, the tugs followed suit and the traces did not even leave their own name behind. Yet in spite of this the vehicle moved right along as before and turned up the winding path toward the stable as well as if everything was in its normal condition and my own hand guiding the lines.

When it came to a halt under the shed, I got out and went to bed quietly, not mentioning the events of the night to my spouse, as I did not care to harrow her feelings with such uncanny subjects.

In the morning, however, while the matter was still fresh in my memory, I told her everything that had happened and expressed my determination to write a full account of the same and forward it over my signature to some scientific journal, that these strange happenings might not be lost to the world. Her only reply was to inquire the time of my arrival home and my retirement to bed. I definitely fixed the hour at 1 o'clock, which she disputed at once, and I dropped the subject, not caring for unprofitable controversy with a woman. I knew in my own mind, however, the absolute correctness of my statement regarding the hour, as I distinctly remembered having heard the clock strike 1 no less than four times in succession. So satisfied was I that such a plain mathematical demonstration would be lost upon her, being but a woman, as I have before remarked, I did not mention it.

Later on she called my attention to the fact that the harness which I had described as having vanished into the night was in reality piled at the foot of the bed and that my clothes were hanging on a peg in the stable. This was indeed to my mind a strong corroboration of my story, but she did not so regard it and was unkind enough to suggest that when I sent my account to a scientific journal I should mention also that I had attended a banquet the evening before, given in honor of the election of a United States senator from Nevada, where more than 50 cases of champagne had been consumed prior to the time that I had been called upon to respond to a toast. I mention this circumstance as requested, although the connection between it and my strange experience on the lonely moor is not apparent to me.

In revising my manuscript I notice that it mentions the removal by the ghost of five separate wheels from the buggy, which may be regarded by some as an inaccuracy. A gentleman for whose opinions I have always entertained the highest regard has suggested to me that, for the sake of lending greater plausibility to my narrative, I omit all mention of the appearance—or, more properly speaking, the disappearance—of the fifth wheel. My chief object in making this statement is to tell the thing as it really occurred and not to fall into the pernicious habit, too common, I regret to say, with many writers of the present day, of sacrificing essential details in order to deceive the reader with a fictitious showing of plausibility.—Chicago Record.

## DRESS AND FASHION.

MATERIALS FOR EVENING GOWNS AND THE LATEST IN COATS.

Net, Grenadine, Gauze, Crêpe, Tulle and Other Light Fabrics—Dots, Spots and Rings Are Popular—Swell Taffeta Coats—A Chic Costume.

Silk gauzes, crepe de chînes and kindred fabrics are materials of interest in the dressmaking world just now. All are to be worn this season, and many of the tulle will be mingled with tinsel threads. Grenadines and silk muslins have the appearance of being braided in conventional patterns. Bow patterns in cord and silk have been introduced on some of the new light fabrics.

Printed effects and patterns formed in upstanding cord are often mingled



TAFETTA BOLERO. TAFETTA COAT.

on the same material, and the open-work stripes on many of the fancy gauzes, with a thread here and there of tinsel, are most dainty. There are also very pretty silk crepons with peacock spots.

Useful evening dresses range from black and white tulle through a lovely gradation of grays and mauves, crocus, parma and pensee being the three leading tints in the latter, to most alluring fawn colors and rosy reds.

For good hard wear in the evening there is nothing better than Russian net, mostly in small patterns, though the meshes are large. Some of it is spotted, but much of it is more elaborately designed.

Spots and rings both figure on all gossamer materials for dresses and millinery.

The little boleros and coatees, ending about two inches below the waist, carry all before them in the way of smart and lively styles, while the very swell and distinctly new thing of its kind, as carried out in silk, is the three-quarter coat. Properly fabricated in taffeta, these two lead the spring procession.

The first cut shows one of these little taffeta boleros with the new collar and lapels of mauve panne velvet covered with a new tussore white and gold embroidery. With this is worn an embroidered toque in shades of mauve, with roses and violets.

Still later and very swell is the handsome three-quarter tulle taffeta coat, with fine black embroidery. It has the new shaped sleeve, terminated with a band of velvet and rows of chiffon. The chiffon boa down the front, with kilted chiffon at neck and cuffs, gives an additional touch of fashion. The hat is a director of finely tucked silk with plumes and jet ornaments.

The second cut displays the model of a chic promenade toilet composed of the new silken canvas in two shades of pastel gray. Choux and straps of black ribbon velvet pass over the shoulders



CHIC PROMENADE TOILET.

and narrow in toward the back. The skirt has graduating plaits on either side and forms two volantes en forme, trimmed with black ribbon velvet.

A wrinkle worth noting is the manner in which fine vertical tucks on gowns of vellor or wash goods are finished. The stitching is run into a fine point instead of ending the tuck with its original width.

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## PLAN FOR NEAT COTTAGE.

Eight Rooms and Bath, and Cost to Build Only \$2,000.

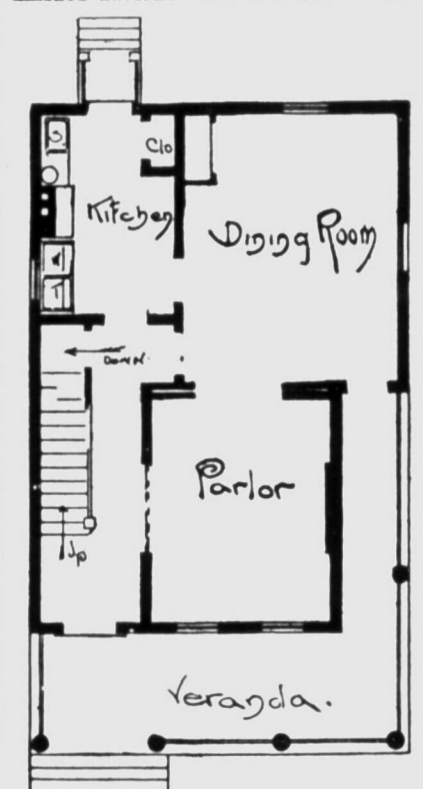
(Copyright, 1901, by George Hitchings, architect,  
1090 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn.)

This building is of a plain design, and the plan is excellent. The underpinning is constructed of red brick laid up in red mortar. The superstructure is built of wood and is covered with clapboards painted olive green with bottle green



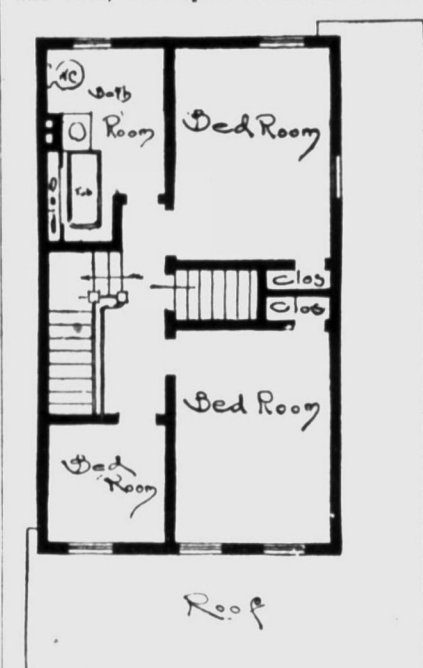
**FRONT ELEVATION.**  
trimmings. The roof is shingled and left natural. Dimensions—front, 18 feet; side, 30 feet; height of ceilings—cellar, 7 feet; first story, 9 feet; second story, 8 feet 6 inches.

The interior is trimmed with pine finished natural. The hall has an orna-



**FIRST FLOOR PLAN.**  
mental staircase and is connected with the parlor by an opening five feet wide, with a fancy turned grille overhead. The parlor has a wood mantel of excellent design and is separated from the dining room by sliding doors. The kitchen is fitted up with modern fixtures, such as a porcelain sink, soapstone tubs and a galvanized iron boiler.

The second story has three large rooms and bath, with open fixtures and nickel



**SECOND FLOOR PLAN.**  
plated pipes and traps where exposed. There are box stairs leading to the attic, which contains two sleeping rooms and ample room for storage, making in all eight rooms and bath.  
Cost to build, \$2,000.

**A Touch of Gold.**

That a touch of gold is a great harmonizer, a brace, as it were, to hold a color scheme together, is known to most artists and decorators, says the Philadelphia Times. Some of us, however, miss the value of the appearance of the bright hue here and there. We like it when we see it, but do not always know what is wrong when it is not present in the make up of an apartment or toilet.

A room richly furnished with materials and colors to suit the most fastidious, but lacking some yellow here and there, will not be made satisfying to the eye until it is supplied. Not long ago the owner of a very pretty parlor was given a beautiful bronze ornament, which she placed in the center of the mantelpiece, removing a gilt French clock for the purpose. But immediately something was the matter with the room, but what? Nobody thought of the change of ornaments, as the bronze was by far the superior piece of art and workmanship. At last the trouble was discovered and the mantel was draped with a cloth of gold scarf and the room regained its wonted attractiveness.

A gilt frame in the place of one of wood, a gilded chair or stool, a piece of tapestry worked with gold thread, yellow silk scarfs and numerous other devices of this order, if employed in some of our present too somber rooms, would work a wonderful transformation toward cheerfulness, warmth and general coziness. Yellow, gold or gilt is to a room what sunshine is to a landscape.

## RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

**Boston Elevated Railway Co.**  
SURFACE LINES.

**TIME TABLE.**

Subject to change without notice.

**ARLINGTON HEIGHTS TO BOWDOIN SQ.**—(via Beacon st., Somerville), 4:30, 5:00 a.m., and intervals of 10, 15, 20 and 30 minutes to 11:15 p.m. **SUNDAY**, 7:02 a.m., and intervals of 20 and 30 minutes to 11:15 p.m. **NIGHT SERVICE**—12:37, 1:37, 2:37, 3:37 (4:37, 5:37 a.m., Sunday) a.m.

**ARLINGTON HEIGHTS TO SUBWAY**—6:01 a.m., and intervals of 10, 15 and 20 minutes to 11:12 p.m. (11:30 to Adams sq.) **SUNDAY**—6:01, 6:31 a.m., and intervals of 10, 15 and 20 minutes to 11:12 p.m. (11:30 to Adams sq.)

**ARLINGTON CENTRE TO SOUTH STATION**—(via Winter Hill—2:24, 5:49 a.m., and intervals of 20 minutes to 11:09 p.m. **SUNDAY**—6:44 a.m., and intervals of 20 minutes to 11:09 p.m.

Stops on Mass. avenue as follows:

Waiting room, Park ave., Pole station, Lowell st., Appleton st., Forest st., Crisler Lane, Robbins road, Brattle street, Walnut street, Mt. Vernon street, Grove street, Schouler court, Pole station, Bartlett avenue, Jason and Mill streets, Central and Academy streets, Water street, Pleasant street, Railroad crossing, Medford street, Franklin street, G. A. R. Hall, Wyman street, Tufts street, Winter street, Marathon street, Henderson street, Lexington avenue, Tannery street, No. Cambridge railroad crossing, No. Cambridge car house.

Special cars may be chartered at reasonable rates for balls, theatre parties, or excursions to any point on the system, on application in person or by letter at office of Supt. of Transportation, 101 Milk street, Room 701.

Information regarding rates, routes and connections with other roads cheerfully given by telephone.

C. S. SERGEANT, Vice President.

Jan. 19, 1901.

**Boston and Maine R. R.**  
Southern Division.

IN EFFECT, OCT. 8, 1900.

**TRAINS TO BOSTON.**

Arlington Heights—5:30, 6:05, 6:35, 7:04, 7:34, 8:04, 8:35, 8:53, 10:07, 11:19 a.m. 12:18, 1:00, 2:18, 3:04, 4:23, 4:45, 5:19, 6:47, 8:18, 9:18, 10:18 p.m. **Sunday**, 9:24 a.m., 12:58, 2:23, 3:11, 4:35, 6:15, 8:25, 10:32, 6:08, 6:38, 7:06, 8:06, 8:56, 10:09, 11:21 a.m., 12:20, 1:02, 2:30, 3:56, 4:25, 4:48, 5:21, 6:50, 8:20, 9:20, 10:20, p.m. **Sundays**, 9:12, a.m. 1:00, 2:25, 3:14, 4:38, 6:18, 8:28, p.m.

Arlington—5:35, 6:12, 6:42, 7:09, 7:12, 7:39, 7:42, 7:56, 8:09, 8:16, 8:41, 9:00, 9:37, 10:12, 11:24 a.m., 12:23, 1:05, 2:25, 3:59, 4:28, 4:51, 5:24, 5:46, 6:20, 6:53, 6:56, 7:15, 8:23, 9:23, 10:23, p.m. **Sundays**, 9:30, a.m. 1:03, 2:28, 3:17, 4:40, 6:21, 8:31, p.m. Lake Street—5:38, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:45, 7:58, 8:19, 9:03, 10:15, 11:26 a.m., 12:25, 1:07, 2:25, 4:01, 4:30, 5:27, 5:49, 6:23, 6:59, 7:18, 8:25, 9:25, 10:25, p.m. **Sundays**, 9:33, a.m. 1:06, 2:31, 3:20, 4:45, 6:24, 8:34, p.m.

\*Express. \*Saturdays only.

**TRAINS FROM BOSTON FOR**

Arlington Heights—6:25, 7:17, 8:17, 9:17, 10:17, 11:17 a.m. 12:17, 1:17, 2:17, 3:17, 4:17, 4:47, 5:17, 5:47, 6:17, 7:04, 7:50, 9:15, 10:20, 11:30, p.m. **Sundays**, 9:15, a.m. 12:50, 2:00, 4:30, 6:00, 7:15, 9:45, p.m.

Brattle—6:25, 7:17, 8:17, 9:17, 11:17 a.m. 12:17, 1:47, 2:47, 4:17, 5:31, 6:17, 7:04, 7:50, 9:15, 10:20, 11:30, p.m. **Sundays**, 9:15, a.m. 12:50, 2:00, 4:30, 6:00, 7:15, 9:45, p.m.

Arlington—6:25, 6:42, 7:00, 7:17, 7:29, 7:46, 8:17, 9:17, 10:17, 11:17 a.m. 12:17, 1:47, 2:47, 3:17, 4:17, 4:47, 5:04, 5:18, 5:31, 5:47, 5:58, 6:04, 6:17, 6:34, 7:04, 7:50, 9:15, 10:20, 11:30, p.m. **Sundays**, 9:15, a.m. 12:50, 2:00, 4:30, 6:00, 7:15, 9:45, p.m.

Lake Street—6:25, 8:17, 9:17, 10:17, 11:17 a.m., 12:17, 1:47, 2:47, 4:17, 5:31, 6:17, 7:04, 7:50, 9:15, 10:20, 11:30, p.m. **Sundays**, 9:15, a.m. 12:50, 2:00, 4:30, 6:00, 7:15, 9:45, p.m.

\*Express. \*Saturdays only.

D. J. FLANDERS,

General Pass and Ticket Agent

**Arlington House**

Arlington, Mass.

**J. C. RAUCH, Proprietor.**

Accommodations for transients and table boarders. Stable connected. Telephone 562, Oct 19.

**BEDFORD HOTEL,**  
BEDFORD, MASS.

W. King Tibbets, Proprietor.

**First Class Dinners, 50c**  
Lexington and Lowell  
Cars Pass the Door.

**W. G. KIMBALL,**  
Contractor and Builder,

All Kinds of Wood Jobbing and Repairing. Estimates Given.

Shop, 1003 Mass. ave.  
ARLINGTON.

**ROCHESTER BICYCLES.**

**F. R. DANIELS,**  
TWO ROCHESTER BICYCLES FOR SALE CHEAP, \$20 AND \$30.

All the leading styles in collars, cuffs, ties, pins, etc

606 Mass. Avenue, Arlington.

ESTABLISHED 1841.



## LEXINGTON CHURCHES, SOCIETIES, ETC.

**CHURCH OF OUR REDEEMER.**  
Episcopal.  
Services—Sunday, preaching 11 a.m.; Sunday school, 9:45 a.m.; holy communion first and third Sundays of each month.  
**FIRST PARISH UNITARIAN CHURCH**  
Rev. Carleton A. Staples, pastor, residence, 100 Massachusetts avenue, near Elm avenue. Services—Sunday, preaching 10:30 a.m.; Sunday school 12 m. Sewing circle every other Thursday. Young People's guild every Sunday evening in the vestry at 7 p.m.

**FOLLEN UNITARIAN CHURCH.**  
Massachusetts Avenue, near Pleasant, west, E. L.  
Rev. Lorenzo D. Cochran, residence, Locust avenue, East Lexington. Services—Sunday, 10:45 a.m., 7 p.m.; Sunday school, 12:00 m. Follen Alliance, fortnightly, Thursdays, at 2 p.m. Follen guild meets 6:30 p.m., Sunday. Lend-a-Hand club and Little Helpers.

**HANCOCK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.**  
Massachusetts Avenue, opposite the Common.  
Rev. Charles P. Carter, pastor, residence, Hancock street. Services—Sunday, 10:30 a.m., 7 p.m.; Sunday school 12 m. Week days, Y. P. S. C. E., Monday evening, prayer, Thursday, 7:45 p.m.

**LEXINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH.**  
Massachusetts Ave., near Wallis Place.  
Rev. J. H. Cox, pastor, residence, Wallis place. Services—Sunday, preaching, 10:30 a.m., 7 p.m.; Sunday school, 12 m. Tuesday, 7:45 p.m., Y. P. S. C. E., Friday, 7:45 p.m., prayer meeting.  
Branch, Emerson Hall, East Lexington. Services—Sunday, 3 p.m.; Sunday school, 4 p.m.; Thursday evening, 7:45 p.m., prayer meeting.

**ST. BRIDGET'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.**  
Massachusetts Ave., near Elm Ave.  
Rev. P. J. Kavanagh, pastor, residence, next to the church. Services—Alternate Sundays at 9 and 10:30 a.m., vesper, 4 p.m., every Sunday; Weekdays, mass at 8 a.m.

**FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.**  
Simon Robinson Lodge.  
Meets at Masonic hall, Town Hall building, second Monday of each month at 7:30 p.m.

**ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.**  
Meets in A. O. U. W. hall, Hancock street, corner Bedford street, second and fourth Tuesday evenings in each month.

**GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.**  
George G. Meade Post 119.  
Meets in Grand Army hall third Thursdays of each month.

**KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.**  
Council No. 94.  
Meets in Lexington hall, Hunt block, Massachusetts avenue, first and third Tuesdays of each month.

**LEXINGTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**  
Meets in Corey hall second Tuesday evenings of winter months.

**THE LEND-A-HAND OF THE UNITARIAN CHURCH.**  
Meetings second Tuesday in each month at 2 p.m., in the church vestry.

**ART CLUB.**  
Meetings held Monday afternoons at members' residences, from November 1st to May 1st.

**EAST LEXINGTON FINANCE CLUB.**  
Meets first Monday each month at Stone building, East Lexington.

**LEXINGTON MONDAY CLUB.**  
Meets in winter every week at homes of members. Membership limited to 15.

**SHAKESPEARE CLUB.**  
Meetings held Monday evenings at members' residences, from October 15 to May 15.

**THE TOURIST CLUB.**  
Meetings held at members' houses, Monday 2:30 p.m.

**LEXINGTON FIRE ALARM.**  
LOCATION OF BOXES.

45 cor. Pleasant and Watertown streets.  
46 cor. Waltham and Middle streets.  
47 cor. Lincoln and School streets.  
48 cor. Clark and Forest streets.  
49 cor. Mass. avenue and Cedar street.  
50 Bedford street—No. Lexington depot.  
51 Bedford street—opp. J. M. Reed's.  
52 cor. Hancock and Adams streets.  
53 cor. Woburn and Vine streets.  
54 cor. Woburn and Lowell streets.  
55 Lowell street near Arlington line.  
56 Warren st. opp. Mrs. W. M. Monroe's.  
57 cor. Mass. avenue and Woburn street.  
58 cor. Bloomfield and Eustice streets.  
59 Mass. avenue and Percy road.  
60 Mass. avenue opp. Village hall.  
61 Mass. avenue and Pleasant street.  
62 Mass. avenue opp. E. Lexington depot.  
63 Mass. avenue and Sylvia streets.  
64 Centre Engine House.  
65 cor. Grant and Sherman streets.  
66 cor. Merriam and Oakman streets.  
67 Hancock street near Hancock avenue.  
68 cor. Mass. and Elm avenues.  
69 Chandler street opp. J. P. Prince's.  
70 Mass. avenue near town hall.

**PRIVATE BOXES.**  
231 Morrill estate, Lowell street.  
561 Carhouse, Bedford st., No. Lexington.

**DEPARTMENT SIGNALS.**  
Second alarm, repetition of first; general alarm, eleven blows all out two blows; brush fire, three blows followed by box number.

**SPECIAL SIGNALS.**  
Test signal, one blow at 12 m.; no school signal, three blows repeated three times; police call, five blows three times; special signal, 25 five times from electric light station.

**LOCATION OF WHISTLES, ETC.**  
Whistle at electric light station, bell on Follen church, East Lexington, tapper at residence of chief engineer, tapper at residence of first assistant engineer, tapper at residence of second assistant engineer, tapper at pumping station, tapper at residence of Wm. B. Foster, police, tapper at residence of C. H. Franks, police, tapper at engine house, tapper at East Lexington engine house, tapper at residence of James E. Shelvey.

**INSTRUCTIONS.**  
Before giving an alarm be sure a fire exists.  
Give the alarm at the nearest box.  
Pull the hook way down, only once, and let go.  
Never give an alarm for a fire seen at a distance.  
Wait for the box, if possible, and direct the firemen to the fire.  
Never give a second alarm for the same fire; all second alarms are given by the engineers or other persons in authority.  
Never give an alarm for a brush fire unless buildings are in danger; but inform the engineers and they will take action to extinguish it.  
Citizens are requested to inform themselves as to the location of keys. Signs over the boxes will give the necessary information.

**CAUTION TO PERSONS HAVING KEYS.**  
Never open boxes except to give an alarm.  
Cannot remove your key until an engineer releases it, and it will then be returned to you.  
Never allow the key out of your possession except to some responsible party, for the purpose of giving an alarm, and then see that it is returned.  
If you remove from your place of residence or business, return the key to the chief engineer.

## R. W. Holbrook,

Dealer in



**Fine Groceries**  
**IVORY Flour**  
a Specialty.

**BRICK STORE,**  
**Massachusetts Avenue,**  
**EAST LEXINGTON.**

## CAMELLIA PLACE Conservatories

Off Hancock Avenue and Bedford Street, Lexington, Mass.

CAMELLIAS, AZALEAS, CARNATIONS, VIOLETS, ACACIA,

and other cut blooms in great variety.

ALSO CHOICE PLANTS FOR Decorations of Halls and Churches

Flowers for Funerals, Receptions, and other occasions furnished and arranged very promptly. Orders solicited.

**JAMES COMLEY.**

## FACTS ABOUT CIGARS.

A 10c. cigar cannot be sold for 5c. because men are not in business for their health.

A good 5c. cigar can be and is often sold for 10c., because large sums are expended in advertising it which the smoker must pay for.

## The "Blue Bird"

is such a 5c. cigar. It is worth 5c. No manufacturer can give you better. Try one and be convinced.

Manufactured by **CHARLES G. KAUFFMANN,** East Lexington.

## LEXINGTON ICE CO.

**GEO. M. WILSON, Prop.**

## PURE RESERVOIR ICE.

Families Supplied all Seasons of the Year.

**P. O. BOX 403.**  
**Parker Street, Lexington.**

## GEORGE M. EDGAR, Harness Maker and Carriage Trimmer.

Driving Supplies of all Kinds. Neat and careful Repairing a Specialty.

**Hunt Bld., Cor. Waltham St., Lexington.**

## J. H. FRIZELLE &amp; SON, EAST LEXINGTON, Teaming, Jobbing

PERFECT EQUIPMENT. CAREFUL DRIVERS. Satisfaction Always Guaranteed.

## H. MALCOLM TORREY, BLACKSMITH

Practical Horse Shoeing and Jobbing.

Hand-made Shoes For Driving Horses a Specialty.

Horses Called For and Returned.

**Lock Box 8, East Lexington.**

## C. A. MANDELBOG, GODDARD BUGGY, ROAD CART

And Three Express and Provision Wagons

**FOR SALE.**  
Massachusetts Avenue, Near Post Office, EAST LEXINGTON.

## LUCIUS A. AUSTIN, DEALER IN

**Choice Groceries, Fancy Goods**

Stationery, Daily Papers and Small Wares of all Kinds.

Laundry Agency. Tel. 148 Lexington.

**East Lexington Post Office.**

## M. A. PERO, Practical - Horse - Shoer.

Carriage Work and Repairing to Order.

Particular attention paid to Shoeing Over-reaching, Interfering or otherwise Difficult Horses.

Agent for Clark's Patent Shoe.

**Shop on Mass. Ave., East Lexington.**

## EDWARD HUNNEWELL, Expressing, Jobbing &amp; Furniture Moving.

Baggage Delivered to and from all Trains.

Stand: Centre Depot. P. O. Box 506, LEXINGTON.

## D. J. VAUGHAN, Practical PLUMBER,

Repairing in all its branches.

Furnace Work and Hot Water Heating a Specialty.

**Sherburne Row, Mass. Ave., Lexington.**

## MENU FOR SUNDAY.

The test of civilization is the estimate of woman.—G. W. Curtis.

## BREAKFAST.

Fruit.  
Boiled Finnan Haddock with Eggs.  
Toasted Muffins. Orange Marmalade.  
Coffee.

## DINNER.

Little Neck Clams.  
Chantilly Soup.  
Roast Veal.  
Potato Strips. Green Peas.  
Macaroni au Gratin.  
Cucumber and Tomato Salad.  
Strawberry Shortcake with Whipped Cream.  
Crackers. Cheese.  
Black Coffee.

## CHANTILLY SOUP.—

Soak and wash half a pint of lentils and set in a stewpan with two and a half pints of water, two carrots, two onions, a leek, some parsley, a bay leaf, two or three cloves, some long pepper and salt. Bring the whole to the boil, and then let it cook very gently for four hours, stirring it occasionally. Afterward pass the puree through a hair sieve, return it to a clean saucepan, adding a little milk if the soup be too thick, and stir in a small pat of butter and pour the soup into the tureen on the yolks of two eggs. Stir all thoroughly and serve with small dice of fried bread.

## MENU FOR MONDAY.

You can never plan the future by the past.—Burke.

## BREAKFAST.

Flaked Rice, Sugar and Cream.  
Spanish Omelet. Potato Chips.  
Rye Muffins. Coffee.

## DINNER.

Julienne Soup.  
Roast Ribs of Beef, Brown Gravy.  
Mashed Turnip. Creamed Spinach.  
Escaloped Sweet Potatoes.  
Water Dress Salad.  
Pineapple Water Ice.  
Crackers. Cheese.  
Black Coffee.

## MENU FOR TUESDAY.

The world knows nothing of its greatest men.—Sir Henry Taylor.

## BREAKFAST.

Fruit.  
Omelet and Cream.  
Lamb Kidneys, Broiled.  
Baked Potatoes. Corn Fritters.  
Graham Gems. Coffee.

## DINNER.

Cream of Celery Soup.  
Chicken a la Reige.  
Mashed Potatoes. Peas.  
Asparagus on Toast.  
Port Wine Jelly. Whipped Cream.  
Crackers. Cheese.  
Black Coffee.

## CHICKEN A LA REINE.—

Clean and truss a three pound chicken. Cut one medium sized onion and half a carrot into small pieces and put into a pan; add one sprig of parsley, one bay leaf and four whole cloves. Put the chicken in a deep baking pan, add one pint of good stock, one level teaspoonful of salt and one saltspoonful of pepper. Cover and cook until tender, basting often. When done, take out the chicken, cover with crumbs browned in butter and serve with following sauce: Melt one tablespoonful of butter and add good sweet dripping together and cut into it two tablespoonfuls of flour, then pour on slowly one pint of hot chicken liquor; add one cupful of rich milk, one saltspoonful of salt and half that amount of pepper; add one teaspoonful of lemon juice, boil up once and serve very hot in tureen.

## MENU FOR WEDNESDAY.

Superstition is the only religion of which base souls are capable.—Joubert.

## BREAKFAST.

Fruit.  
Granulated Hammy with Cream.  
Fried Tripe. Baked Potatoes.  
Toasted Muffins. Coffee.

## LUNCHEON.

Macaroni and Tomato Tamales.  
Endive Salad. Rolls.  
Preserved Fruit.  
Jumbles. Tea.

## DINNER.

Cream of Lettuce Soup.  
Fricassee of Cal's Head.  
Potato Balls.  
String Beans. Radishes.  
Apple Puffs with Wine Sauce.  
Crackers. Cheese.  
Black Coffee.

## MENU FOR THURSDAY.

They are slaves who fear to speak for the fallen and the weak.—Lowell.

## BREAKFAST.

Cereal.  
Veal Steak and Potatoes.  
Lettuce.  
Parker House Rolls.

## DINNER.

Pea Soup.  
Beef Heart, Potted.  
Asparagus on Toast.  
Boiled Rice. Green Peas.  
Onion Salad.  
Vanilla Ice Cream.  
Crackers. Cheese.  
Black Coffee.

## BEEF HEART, POTTED.—

Wash and remove the tough membrane from a beef heart. Sprinkle it with salt and pepper. Put a quarter of a pound of larding pork sliced in a saucepan. Fry it to a light brown. Dredge the heart with flour. Lay it in the hot fat, turning it six times. Add one cupful of boiling water, one sliced onion, a sprig of parsley, two cloves and one carrot sliced. Cover the pan and let cook slowly for three hours. When tender, remove to a hot platter. Skim off the fat. Rub one tablespoonful of cornstarch in a little cold water. When smooth, add it to the boiling gravy. Gravy with salt and pepper. Boil for two minutes. Strain the gravy. Serve the heart with macaroni and tomato.

## MENU FOR FRIDAY.

Rome was not built in a day.—Cervantes.

## LUNCHEON.

Clam Fritters. Fried Potatoes.  
Escaloped Tomatoes.  
Yorkshire Cracknels. Cheese.  
Tea.

## DINNER.

Clear Consomme.  
Fillet of Sole, Sautee Sauce.  
Duck Potatoes. Asparagus.  
Stewed Corn.  
Lemon Pie.  
Crackers. Cheese.  
Black Coffee.

## YORKSHIRE CRACKNELS.—

One pound of flour, half a pound of sweet butter, two ounces of lard and two ounces of sugar. Rub butter and lard thoroughly together, then into the flour and sugar. Mix with buttermilk into a paste, which can be easily rolled. Roll this out in circles with a small pastry cutter. Prick these all over with a fork. Bake in a rather slow oven. They should be only very lightly browned and are delicious. Serve with cheese and coffee.

## A WORTHY SUCCESSOR.

"Something New Under The Sun."

All doctors have tried to cure CATARRH by the use of powders, acid gases, inhalers and drugs in paste form. Their powders dry up the mucous membranes, cause them to crack open and bleed. The powerful acids used in the inhalers have entirely eaten away the same membranes that their makers have aimed to cure, while pastes and ointments cannot reach the disease. An old and experienced practitioner who has for many years made a close study and specialty of the treatment of CATARRH, has at last perfected a Treatment which when faithfully used, not only cures CATARRH, but permanently cures CATARRH by removing the cause, stopping the discharges, and curing all inflammation. It is the only remedy known to science that actually reaches the afflicted parts. This wonderful remedy is known as "SNUFFLES" the GUARANTEED CATARRH CURE and is sold at the extremely low price of One Dollar, each package containing internal and external medicine sufficient for a full month's treatment and everything necessary to its perfect use.

"SNUFFLES" is the only perfect CATARRH CURE ever made and is now recognized as the only safe and positive cure for that annoying and disgusting disease. It cures all inflammation quickly and permanently, and is also wonderfully quick to relieve HAY FEVER or COLD IN THE HEAD.

CATARRH when neglected often leads to CONSUMPTION—"SNUFFLES" will save you if you use it at once. It is no ordinary remedy, but a complete treatment which is positively guaranteed to cure CATARRH in any form or stage if used according to the directions which accompany each package. Don't delay but send at once, and write full particulars to your doctor, and you will receive special advice from the discoverer of this wonderful remedy regarding your case without cost to you beyond the regular price of "SNUFFLES" the "GUARANTEED CATARRH CURE."

Sent prepaid to any address in the United States or Canada on receipt of One Dollar. Address Dept. B 680 EDWIN B. GILES & COMPANY, 2330 and 2372 Market Street, Philadelphia.

## MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by Charles A. Cushing and Ida E. Cushing, his wife, in her own right, to Nellie M. Farmer, dated March 30th, 1900, and recorded with Middlesex South District Deeds, Book 267, Page 430, will be sold at public auction on the premises, the parcel of land on Appleton street, in said Arlington, with the buildings thereon, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the Northernly corner of the granted premises on said Appleton street and running Southwesterly eleven (11) rods and fifteen (15) links to land formerly of John D. Mason, thence by said land and land late of the heirs of Benjamin Locke seven (7) rods to a stake, thence Easterly and land late of late of Joseph T. Kiddle twelve (12) rods and twenty (20) links to a thirty foot court or street, thence by said court or street five and five (5) rods to the point of beginning, containing one-half acre, more or less, or however, otherwise bounded or described. Being the first parcel of land conveyed to Nellie M. Farmer by Maria C. Robbins by deed dated August 8th, 1891, and recorded with Middlesex South District Deeds, Book 267, folio 110. Second: Also one other parcel of land in said Arlington, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the Northernly corner of land formerly of Allen and now of said Ida E. Cushing and being the parcel first herein described on said Appleton street, and running Northwesterly or Westerly on said Appleton street one hundred and thirty-three (133) feet more or less, to the corner of said lot formerly of Allen and now of said Ida E. Cushing, thence Southerly one hundred (100) feet by said Acton street to land now or late of Staples; thence southerly seven (7) feet to the Northwesterly corner of said lot formerly of Allen and now of said Ida E. Cushing, thence last mentioned lot to the point of beginning. Being the second parcel of land conveyed to said Nellie M. Farmer by said Maria C. Robbins by her said deed dated August 8th, 1891, and recorded with said Deeds, Book 267, folio 110. Both of said parcels were conveyed to the said Ida E. Cushing by Nellie M. Farmer by her deed dated April 21st, 1900, and recorded with said Deeds, Book 272, folio 234.

Said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage given to secure a note of \$500 and all unpaid taxes and assessments.

Two hundred dollars will be required to be paid in cash by the purchaser at the time and place of sale.

**NELLIE M. FARMER,** Mortgagee.

Further particulars of The Crescent Realty Co., 8 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

## MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed, given by Charles A. Cushing and Ida E. Cushing, his wife, in her own right, to Nellie M. Farmer, dated March 30th, 1900, and recorded with the Middlesex South District Deeds, Book 267, folio 110. Second: Also one other parcel of land in said Arlington, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the Northernly corner of land formerly of Allen and now of said Ida E. Cushing, thence Southerly one hundred (100) feet by said Acton street to land now or late of Staples; thence southerly seven (7) feet to the Northwesterly corner of said lot formerly of Allen and now of said Ida E. Cushing, thence last mentioned lot to the point of beginning. Being the second parcel of land conveyed to said Nellie M. Farmer by said Maria C. Robbins by her said deed dated August 8th, 1891, and recorded with said Deeds, Book 267, folio 110. Both of said parcels were conveyed to the said Ida E. Cushing by Nellie M. Farmer by her deed dated April 21st, 1900, and recorded with said Deeds, Book 272, folio 234.

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**NELLIE M. FARMER,** Mortgagee.

Further particulars of The Crescent Realty Co., 8 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

## "TO LALLIE—WHO IS DEAD."

God made you very fair.  
I cannot dream he meant you to be lost.  
At what tremendous cost  
Could earth supply such wealth of golden hair?

That parted arch above  
Nor all the shining vast of morning skies  
Could make two wistful eyes  
Like those through which I read your loan of love.

Not all the rose's heart  
Nor heart of every summer breathing rose  
That ever buds and blows  
Could match those lips your laughter kissed apart.

And so I have no fear.  
Your beauty lives; I have no fear for you.  
Your soul grows lovely, too.  
In his pure light who holds all beauty dear.

God loves you and no less;  
Death leaves you as he made you—very fair.  
Your beauty and his care  
Shall wake your very soul to levelness.  
—London Academy.

## FIRST TIME UNDER FIRE.

BY M. V. MOORE.

The memory of the soldier's first battle will never be forgotten by him. The impressions were burned so deeply into the brain and spirit that a century of peace would not efface or even dim them. Many years have passed since I went through the first "baptism of fire," and yet the scenes and events are as fresh and as vivid in the soul vision as is the storm of yesterday eve.

I want to tell you something about it. I shall not name the time nor the place—the living who were with me will remember the facts—for the record I give is historic, is real, not ideal or fanciful, and I wish to have the record so worded that any man in the world can read it without a feeling of bitterness in any known direction. The picture I give is not for the man who wore this or that uniform. I want a cameo that will outlast the passion that produced the bloody struggle.

I do not pretend to give a history of an entire battle; no one man can do this unless he draws upon the experience and observation of others, for each actor in any great battle sees the struggle differently from what it appears to others. I shall relate my own individual experience and observation—what I personally saw and heard of one fiercely fought battle, one memorable in the history of the war—my first passing into and through its flame of fire.

A soldier's first battle in war does not always come at the appointed looked for hour. Many of the volunteers went to the front expecting to whip out the fight the next morning after arrival—either before or after breakfast—then to return home crowned with immortal honors. But with thousands many weary months elapsed before the opportunity of meeting the foe came in real earnest, and when it did come countless thousands were not expecting it. After my enlistment as a soldier I had not long to wait the coming of the fight.

Night had enveloped the camp, and I was dreaming of sunny fields, of smiling meadows, of a happy home, of mother and all that was near and dear to a human heart. But the destroying angel came, and all vanished into the realm of sweetened shadow.

For a comrade stood beside me with his hand on my bosom. As he leaned over toward my ear I heard him say tremulously, the man's heart in a flutter of emotion:

"Wake up! They are advancing!"  
"There was the hue on his lips that made me think instantaneously of the line:  
Whispering with white lips: 'The foe! They come! They come!'"

The first beams of the full morning were penciling the orient sky, and the rays fell upon a group of half a dozen anxious faces gathered around the adjutant's tent. Two horses were there—one with drooping head and limbs at rest; another was panting heavily and reeking with smoke as a courier still sat on him. The commanding officer was reading a note, hastily scratched in pencil, under starlight alone.

The officer was en deshabille. Yet I heard him speak hurriedly and anxiously to the bugler just called up:

"Sound reveille at once and boots and saddles immediately afterward." Turning around, he added, addressing his servant, "Saddle my horse at once, William." Strange it is what a magnetic influence, as it were, that will pervade a mass of men in the hour of danger and duty. Three minutes had not elapsed after the sounds of the last bugle blow had thrilled the camp till the squadrons were forming.

"Move the column down the road, captain," said the commanding officer. "I will gallop on and ascertain the real situation."

We passed another and another courier, and then we came to a body of men holding horses behind a clump of trees.

Just then there seemed to be an awful stillness in the morning air, suddenly broken by a noise that sounded strange to me.

"What is that?" I asked.  
"It is the rumbling of their artillery," said General S. Then he turned around, looking us all squarely in the face, and added in a confident tone, "Yes, they are advancing, and in force."

There was no mistaking the sound that next greeted the ears, there was a clear, ringing report that punctuated the stillness, then there was another and another and the rifle cracks died away. They were the prelude of the battle soon to begin in earnest.

The clattering of horses' hoofs signaled another courier who dashed up, exclaiming in tones of feeling:



## COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

## MIDDLESEX, ss.

At the Superior Court, within and for the County of Middlesex, Anna Domini 1901.

The following By-Laws and amendments to Article 1 of the By-Laws of the Town of Arlington, in said County, are presented to this Court for approval, to wit:

## BY-LAWS RELATING TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS IN THE TOWN OF ARLINGTON.

Section 1. An inspector of buildings shall be appointed annually by the Selectmen during the month of March, and he shall continue to hold his office until his successor has been appointed and qualified. He shall not be interested in any contract for the furnishing of labor or materials, or plans for the construction or alteration of any building in the town. Until such time as the town makes an appropriation for the salary of such inspector, the board of Selectmen shall perform the duties of the office.

Sec. 2. The inspector shall have free access to all buildings in the town in course of construction, alteration or repair and see that all by-laws of the town in relation thereto are complied with, and when necessary, shall take proper measures to secure such compliance. He shall make an annual report of his work to the Selectmen, with such recommendations as he may deem best. Upon hearing that any building is in a dangerous or unsafe condition, he shall examine it, and if he deems it necessary, shall notify the owner, agent, or other party interested therein, to make it safe and secure, and if they do not comply with his notice, he shall notify the Selectmen of the facts. He shall from time to time examine all buildings used or proposed to be used for public assemblies or for school or manufacturing purposes, to see if the State requirements as to such buildings are complied with, and in case of any non-compliance he shall at once notify the State Inspector of Factories and Public Buildings. He shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by these by-laws.

Sec. 3. No building except sheds, out-houses and farm buildings, other than dwellings, shall hereafter be erected in the town of Arlington, and no addition to or alteration changing the character of any such building shall be made, unless the person intending to erect or make such alteration in such buildings shall, seven days at least before he proceeds to build or erect the same, or lay the foundation therefor, or make the said alterations, or to do any act carrying into execution his intention to do such things, file with the inspector of buildings a notice in writing of his intention, with such plans and specifications or a full written description of the structure to be erected, in such form as may be approved by the inspector.

Sec. 4. The inspector shall give a permit for the erection of any building after he has carefully inspected the plans, specifications or descriptions thereof, and has ascertained that the same are sufficient, and that means of ingress and egress and of preventing the spread of fire are sufficient, and that it otherwise conforms to the by-laws of the town.

Sec. 5. The foundations of all buildings for dwelling, business or manufacturing purposes, shall be walls of masonry and piers of masonry or iron, and above a distance of twelve inches below the surface of the adjoining ground the walls shall be laid in mortar. All such wooden buildings not more than one story in height may with the approval of the inspector, be built wholly on piers or posts; and such wooden buildings not exceeding three stories in height may be so built with the approval of the inspector. The foundations of all such permanent buildings must rest on solid ground or levelled surfaces of solid rock, or on piles, concrete, or other solid substances. Such foundations shall be so constructed that the ground beneath the solid rock must be not less than four feet below the adjacent surface of the ground exposed to frost. All such wooden buildings shall be framed and constructed in a manner that the walls shall be not less than four inches in size and studding shall be not more than sixteen inches apart.

Sec. 6. External walls of brick dwellings hereafter to be erected in this town, if not more than twelve feet in height above the foundation walls shall be not less than eight inches thick for their entire height; if two stories, and not more than twenty-five feet in height, they shall be not less than twelve inches thick to the top of the second floor, and not less than eight inches thick for the remaining height; and if three stories, and not more than twenty-five feet in height, they shall be not less than twelve inches thick to the top of the third floor, and not less than eight inches thick for the remaining height.

Sec. 7. The external walls of all brick buildings, other than dwelling houses, shall be hereafter erected in this town, if not more than forty feet in height above the foundation walls, shall be not less than sixteen inches thick to the top of the upper floor, and not less than twelve inches thick for the remaining height, and if more than forty feet in height and not exceeding sixty feet in height, they shall be not less than twenty inches thick to the top of the second floor, and not less than sixteen inches thick to the top of the third floor, and not less than twelve inches thick for the remaining height. Provided, however, that the walls of brick buildings not exceeding twenty-five feet in height, and covering an area not exceeding two thousand square feet, to be used for stables or light mechanical purposes, may be twelve inches thick.

Sec. 8. No buildings, except a manufactory, railway station, stable, church, schoolhouse, hotel, or hall for public assemblies, shall hereafter be erected, and no existing building shall hereafter be altered or added to, so that they have a frontage of more than fifty feet, without one or more partitions of brick or other fire-resisting material, extending from the bottom of the cellar, or from a foundation wall to the under side of the roof boarding, which shall be laid in mortar. Such walls shall be not more than thirty feet apart throughout the length of the building. If said walls are built in brick, they shall be not less than eight inches thick for its entire height. No existing building having a frontage of more than fifty feet shall be converted to a use not provided for by the by-laws of the town, or any partition wall, constructed as described in this section. Provided, however, that any single dwelling house intended for one family, may be converted into two families in one direction without such partition wall.

Sec. 9. All buildings hereafter erected, which are to be used in whole or in part for business or manufacturing purposes, or as places for public meetings, shall be constructed of brick or stone, and have slate, metal or composition roof-covering and metal gutters, unless permission is otherwise given by the board of Selectmen.

Sec. 10. All buildings hereafter erected to be used as tenement houses, in excess of thirty feet in height, shall have brick partition walls on which shall be laid in mortar upon said wall. Said walls shall not be more than twenty-five feet apart. All dwelling houses shall have a fire-proof partition wall between each set of rooms in one direction.

Sec. 11. No wooden building to be used for a dwelling house shall exceed forty-five feet in height, and no portion of the external side-walls of any wooden building shall be placed at a less distance than five feet from the line of the lot upon which the building is to be located, or within ten feet of any adjacent wooden building, except where a brick external wall is substituted for a wooden wall, and of a thickness prescribed for external walls of brick buildings.

Sec. 12. Party walls and all partition walls of brick, in all buildings to be erected in this town with external walls not exceeding forty feet in height, shall

be not less than sixteen inches thick to the top of the second floor, and not less than twelve inches thick for the remaining height, and in buildings having external walls exceeding forty feet in height, said walls shall be not less than twenty inches thick to the top of the second floor, not less than sixteen inches thick to the top of the third floor, and not less than twelve inches thick for the remaining height.

Sec. 13. No opening or doorway shall be cut through or formed in a party or partition wall of any building, without a permit from the inspector of buildings, and every such doorway shall have its top, bottom and sides of stone, brick or iron, and shall be closed by two doors, or sets of doors of wood, covered with metal, with an air space between them of at least four inches, and said doors shall be hung in wooden frames entirely covered with metal, or to iron hinges in brick or stone tabrets.

## PIERS AND COLUMNS.

Sec. 14. All piers shall be built of the best quality of good well-burnt hard brick, laid in cement and sand mortar, and well wet when laid in warm weather. Brick piers under lintels, girders or columns of brick shall have a cap iron at least two inches thick the full size of the pier. Brick piers and buttresses shall be bonded with through courses leveled and bedded, each course, and where their foundations rest upon piles, a sufficient number shall be driven to insure a proper support.

Sec. 15. Every pier, column, pillar or post resting on the earth shall have a base course of stone or concrete, and if supporting walls of masonry, shall have for a footing course a broad leveler of granite or edge stone, not less than twelve inches wide on all sides, than the bottom area of said piers, columns, pillars or posts, and not less than twelve inches thick.

Sec. 16. Every metal column in a brick building shall rest on an iron plate of not less thickness than two inches. Wooden columns supporting girders and floors of such buildings shall rest on a cap iron at least two inches thick, and a half iron plates with sockets to receive the foot of the columns. Metal columns placed one on the top of another shall have a plate at the top of each column, with projections on both sides to fit into cap and base of columns to prevent slipping, and all columns shall have holes bored when and where directed by the inspector, into the shaft, so as to show the thickness of shell. All bearing parts of columns and plates shall be turned or planed to true surfaces.

Sec. 17. No roof water from any building shall be allowed to flow over the sidewalk fronting it. All brick walls shall be built with proper bond satisfactory to the inspector, and all intersections of walls shall be tied together with wrought iron rings, such rings shall be placed at least four inches apart, and each ring shall be secured to the wall by a bolt which they rest, and to each other, so as to form continuous ties across the building at least every ten feet.

Sec. 18. All floors shall be constructed to carry safely the following weights per square foot:

Dwellings . . . . . 40 lbs.  
Stores and Public Buildings . . . 100  
Stores—Machine Shops . . . . . 200  
Drill sheds, etc. . . . . 200

## CHIMNEYS AND HEATING APPARATUS.

Sec. 20. All chimneys hereafter erected shall be built from the ground, of brick, stone or other fire-proof non-combustible materials, and shall be built plumb, or nearly so, so as to be self-supporting. Provided, however, that brick flues may be securely built into the brick work of the walls of the building, to which they are hung, when the walls are not less than twelve inches thick, and provided, also, that, upon special permission first obtained from the inspector, other forms of support may be used with such special safeguards as he may require, and provided, also, that the matter of construction of chimneys of small wooden buildings, other than dwelling houses, not more than one story and a half in height, shall be left to the decision of the inspector of buildings, with his instructions and to his satisfaction.

Sec. 21. All brick chimney-flues shall be built of hard burned brick, and be smoothly plastered inside with mortar from top to bottom, during the course of construction, and also outside below the roofing after having been examined and approved by the inspector of buildings. Except that exposed portions of said chimneys may be left unplastered upon the outside. Said chimneys shall be topped out with brick or stone, laid in cement, and the topping out shall not have more than two inches projection, unless the bricks are covered by a cap of stone or other non-combustible material in one piece, properly secured, and approved by the inspector; and in no case shall a nail be driven into the masonry of any flue.

Sec. 22. No smoke-pipe in any building with wooden floors or combustible floors or ceilings shall hereafter enter any flue except at a distance not less than twelve inches from said floor or ceiling, and in all cases where smoke-pipes pass through stud or wooden partitions of any kind, whether the same be plastered or not, they shall be guarded by a soap-stone ring having a thickness of at least two inches, and extending through said partition, and in cases where smoke-pipes pass through wood work of any kind in the ceiling, having a thickness of at least two inches, and extending from the outer face of said wood work to a point at least two inches within the brick work of the flue, in which it shall be firmly set.

Sec. 23. All hearths shall be supported upon trimmer arches of brick or stone, or upon cast-iron supports, and a bed of brick work and shall be at least twelve inches longer than the width of the fireplace openings and at least eighteen inches wider in front of the fireplace breast. Wooden centering supporting a trimmer arch shall be removed before plastering.

Sec. 24. Brick work of all chimneys, fireplaces and ranges shall be not less than eight inches thick, and when it adjoins a wooden or stud partition shall have at least two four-inch walls, with at least two air spaces between them. No work shall be secured to the brick work of any flue. Open fire places shall have fire proof foundations.

Sec. 25. a. No furnace or range set in masonry shall hereafter be placed, or its location changed in any building, without a permit from the inspector of Buildings, who shall prescribe such regulation for the setting or placing thereof as in his judgment the public safety may require.

b. The top of every heating furnace or steam boiler shall be kept at least one foot below the lowest part of the ceiling or floor next above it and such protective covering shall be placed on such ceiling as the inspector may require.

c. All register boxes shall be set in soapstone or similar borders, not less than two inches in width and said boxes back of such borders shall be surrounded by an open space of not less than one inch in all directions, and when required by the inspector the timbers and flooring surrounding the boxes shall be protected by sheet metal as he may direct.

d. All elevator wells and light shafts, unless built of brick, must be filled in with mortar, the wooden studs with fireproof materials, or lined with metal or plastered on metallic lathing, as may be directed by the inspector, and all wooden studs between such shafts shall be lined with tin plate jointed.

e. Where floor beams rest on partition caps or on girders, wall girts or wooden studs fill in between such beams from the caps, girders, or studs to the lining floor above, solid with brick or mortar or other fireproof material.

f. When floor beams rest on girders, fire-stop thoroughly at each floor, with brick and mortar resting on bridging pieces cut in between the studs, or, where practicable, in brick buildings the space between the furrings on the outside walls or brick partitions should be filled flush with mortar for a space of at least four inches above and below the floor beams of each story.

h. Where basement or other flights of stairs are enclosed by partitions of

brick or wood, the spaces between the studs or wall furrings must be so fire-stopped with brick or mortar as to effectually prevent any fire from passing up between such studs or furring back of the stair stringers.

j. No pipes for conveying hot air or steam must be placed nearer than one inch to any wood work unless protected to the satisfaction of the inspector by suitable guards or casings of incombustible material.

k. No wooden flue or air duct of any description can be used for heating or ventilating purposes except cold air ducts to heat exchangers.

l. A space of at least one inch to be left between all wood work and the chimneys, also around all hot-air, steam and hot-water pipes, these spaces around chimneys and pipes, where they pass through the floors, to be stopped with metal or other fire-proof material, smoke-tight, steam and hot-water pipes to smoke metal steams and collars.

m. All channels and pockets for gas, water and soil-pipes to be made smoke-tight at each floor.

n. All metal and all metal or brick ventilating ducts must be fire-stopped at each floor with metal or other fire-proof material, as approved by the inspector.

o. Where the building is occupied above the first floor for tenements or a lodging house, and the lower story is occupied for stores, or other purposes not connected with the upper floors, the stairways leading to such upper floors must be enclosed with brick walls or with wooden partitions filled solid with brick laid in mortar, or other fire-proof material, and bastions on both sides on the first floor for tenements or a lodging house, and the lower story is occupied for stores, or other purposes not connected with the upper floors, the stairways leading to such upper floors must be enclosed with brick walls or with wooden partitions filled solid with brick laid in mortar, or other fire-proof material, and bastions on both sides on the first floor for tenements or a lodging house, and the lower story is occupied for stores, or other purposes not connected with the upper floors, the stairways leading to such upper floors must be enclosed with brick walls or with wooden partitions filled 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